Τῆς Ἰατρικῆς Κάρηϑ. :

OR A

TREATISE

DE

Morborum CAPITIS *Essentiis & Prognosticis.*

Adorned with above three hundred Choice and Rare Observations: Many of them Selected out of the most Eminent and Renowned Authors now Extant amongst us.

BY

ROBERT BAYFIELD, *Physician.*

Morborum Medicamina, si à Doctis usurpata, remedia; si verò ab indoctis & inexercitatis, reperientur venena.



LONDON,

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BIBLIOTHECA·BODLEIANA·

Supremo omnium Capiti,
Deo optimo maximo,
Et corporis ac animæ
Beatissimo Patri, & salutari Medico;
Ejusq; secundo,
Serenissimo Principi, Augustissimoq;
Monarchæ
CAROLO II.
Gratiâ singulari, necnon minus mirabili Providentiâ
Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ,
Regi Potentissimo,
Et in hisce terris Capiti Summo,
Religionis Fideiq; Defensori strenuo,
Justitiæ, Clementiæ,
Omnigenæq; virtutis Illustrissimo exemplari:
Laborantis Ecclesiæ, ruentisq; Reipublicæ
Et Reduci, & Redintegratori,
Probatissima hæc
Morborum Caput afficientium
& κειτύεια, & φάρμακα
(Tanti licèt Numinis nomine indigna)
In summo gratitudinis & observantiæ Symbolum
è subditis, primus, ultimus,
alto pectore, Pede imo
D. D. Cqu;
R. B.

ROBERTUS BAIFIELD,

Anagrammata,

Bis dote laurifer;

Non lauros, neve omnis enim fert omnia tellus;
Bis Te Lauriferum, dotibus esse patet.

Aliter,

Ab sudore fit liber.

Ab sudore Liber tibi fit conamine multo;
Nec fructus profert, ni bene cultus ager.

ROBERT BAYFIELD.

Anagrams.

O life bred by Art,
Be (if tryed) labor.

O life *crowned with Bayes, since* bred by Art.
Wherein (if try'd) *true* Labor *bears chief part.*

R. P.

The Epistle to the Reader.

Courteous Reader,

THis Tractate which I now present unto thee, is the fruit of my spare hours, it having been my recreation, for some time, to read the best Authors which I could meet with; and for the help of my memory, I have collected the choicest Observations, and the most infallible Prognosticks which did occur, and reduced them under several Heads, distinguished into several Chapters; which I have found very useful, profitable, and pleasing unto me; and presuming they may be so to others also, I have now published them to the World, that so they which neither have money to buy, nor leisure to read many Volumnes, may find in this little Epitome the choicest, and chiefest things that are contained in them, touching all those Diseases and Symptoms which affect the Head. I have also inserted many Observations of my own, which were never before in Print. Indeed when I consi-

dered

dered the paucity of Obſervations, and eſpecially how immethodically (for the moſt part) thoſe extant are digeſted; I thought it might be worth my pains to run through the whole body of Practical Phyſick in this Method, which affords not only the Definitions, and Prognoſticks of Diſeaſes, with ſelect Obſervations upon them, but alſo their Cauſes, and Diagnoſtick ſigns, as will clearly appear to the Obſerving Reader. Yet when I had finiſhed this Tractate of the Diſeaſes of the Head, I thought it not convenient to proceed any further, but rather to put a ſtop to my intended purpoſe, until I ſaw how this would be reſented. There can be no better means, I am ſure, to preſerve, further, and aſſiſt, the practiſing of Phyſick, then is the careful and painful penning of it, eſpecially of Obſervations: For as Practice is the beſt and chiefeſt part of Phyſick; ſo is Obſervation the ſureſt, and moſt demonſtrating part of Practice: Hence it cometh to paſs, through the defect of Obſervations, that ſo many Preſcriptions we meet with in the Works of moſt learned

learned Practitioners, fall often ſhort in performing the Cures they promiſe, and we took them up for; but Obſervations are the Touch-ſtone for the trying of what ever is not good, and what current in Phyſick. I preſume that it will be ſuperfluous for me to tell thee, what great benefit thou mayeſt reap by acquainting thy ſelf with this Tractate; for as Zeuxis, *picturing* Helen, *drew the Lineaments from five of the faireſt Virgins of* Croton: *So this Book (excluding what is mine) is borrowed from the richeſt treaſuries of the beſt Phyſitians: And verily, I judge him of too mean capacity for this Art or Science, that cannot by the light of theſe things proceed into further Particulars, when need requireth.*

This I profeſs, that my care in beginning, continuing, and ending this Work, hath been for the benefit of my Country, that I might help young Students in Phyſick (as I am one my ſelf) to the attaining of ſome perfection, not eſteeming my pains, but hazarding

zarding my credit: For I am not ignorant, that a large brood of pregnant Wits, fraught-ed with jeers, (and good ones, as they term them) will ſnarl, though themſelves either cannot, or (be it ſpoken in the beſt ſence) will not ſpare time from their pleaſures or profits to advantage others. Theſe proud wits and curious heads are ſo extreamly in love with their own ſhadows, and do ſo highly admire their own conceits, that they deſpiſe all the underſtanding and learning of other men. They will whip Homer, *as did* Zoilus; *ſift great* Hippocrates, *as did* Theſſalus, *and laſh* Seneca, *that ſuper-intendent of Wit, Learning, and Judgment, as did* Caligula, Agellius, Fabius, *and* Lipſius *himſelf, his chief Propugner; they have ſucked* Lamia's *breaſts in* Plutarch, *who when ſhe ſate ſpinning at home laid her eyes by her in a Baſin, but put them into her head when ſhe went abroad: They are as kinde as the Cuckow, which devoureth the Bird that brought her up, and with the male Spider (as* Ariſtotle *ſaith) they eat the prey, but take*

take no pains. Unwise were I, being empty and barren, if I thought to escape that which Homer, that sweet and sugred Mecænas of Greece, might in no wise avoid. Simple were I to seek to evade that which the wisest, and Learnedest, Socrates, Architas, and Seneca, could not shun. Zeno the poor Philosopher could resist the violence of the great King Antigonus, and Demosthenes could withstand the force of Philip, and yet neither of them could avoid the snares of those that defamed their Labour, and envied their diligence in Writing, and making of Books. Indeed it is the common doom of all Writers: Scaliger makes Galen simbriam Hippocratis; and Paracelsus will have them both meer Idiots, Infants in Physick and Philosophie: Yea, Cardan condemns them also, for tediousness, obscurity, and confusion. If such, and so many famous men that I could name, have suffered so much, what shall I expect? How shall I that am vix umbra tantæ doctrinæ, hope to please? For that which is most plea-

sing

ſing to one, is amaracum ſui, *moſt harſh to another*: Quot homines, tot ſententiæ, *ſo many men, ſo many minds*; Unuſquiſq; abundat ſenſu ſuo; *and whilſt each particular Party is ſo affected, how ſhould one give ſatisfaction to all? How ſhall I hope to expreſs my ſelf to each mans humor and conceit? Some underſtand too little, ſome too much*, Qui ſimiliter in legendos libros, atque in ſalutandos homines irruunt, non cogitantes quales, ſed quibus veſtibus induti ſint, *as* Auſtin *obſerves, not regarding what, but who writes. If he be not rich, in great place, polite, and brave, a great Doctor, or full fraught with grand Titles, though never ſo well qualified, he is a Dunce! but, as* Baronius *hath it of Cardinal* Caraffa's *Works; he is a meer Hog that rejects any man* pro paupertate ſuâ. *Truly, the malice of men ſo exceedingly increaſeth, that no man, no not the beſt learned, as you have heard (much leſs I) can do ought without reproach and ſlander; yea, and that chiefly by men of his own profeſſion: For how hate-*

hateful and vile a matter is this, and a plain demonſtration of Envie, when one man of Science ſhall be asked by a ſtranger, what opinion he hath of another man of Science that he knoweth; he ſhall anſwer, he is a good Herbaliſt, or he underſtandeth well the practick part of Phyſick, I know nothing elſe of him. They that are perfect in nothing themſelves have ever in readineſs ſuch diſdainful reproach to hide their own Ignorance: as though a man being excellent in any one thing, it proved him to be ignorant in all other. Certainly the remembrance of ſuch diſdainful Objections (when I had already finiſhed this thing) made me in doubt to put forth this Work; but that my Friends, with whom I conferred my doings, earneſtly perſwaded me not to regard the rage of Envie, ſo long as Truth would bear out it ſelf, while Time conſumed both Slander and alſo Envie, the Author of all reproach; And that I ſhould in no caſe ceaſe to do that ſhould profit many, for the evil of a few; ſome perhaps will ſay (to diminiſh that little honour which I might get by this my Work)

that

that the Ancients have written the greateſt part thereof : But they ſhall learn from the mouth of this great Oracle, That there is no leſs wit and underſtanding required to be able to judge of Sciences formerly written, then to be the firſt Authors of them. Indeed the Ancients, whoſe ſtudious endeavours conſpired the ſubduing of theſe and other Diſeaſes, have left behinde them moſt honourable Teſtimonies of their Labors ; yea, and Modern men alſo have been ſtirred up to do the like; but ſome of them with ſo much tediouſneſs and prolixity, that you may ſooner finde your Patient dead, than a remedy in their Writings, which (if my judgment be any thing) are more learned then uſeful. Beſides, though there were many Giants of old in Phyſick and Philoſophy, yet I ſay, with Didacus Stella, *A Dwarf ſtanding on the ſhoulders of a Giant may ſee further then the Giant himſelf ; and it is no greater prejudice for me, to endite after others, then for* Ælianus Montaltus, *that famous Phyſitian, to write* De Morbis Capitis, *after* Jaſon Pratenſis, Heurnius, Hildesheim,

&c.

&c. Oribaſius, Ætius, Avicenna, *have all out of* Galen, *but to their own Method,* diverſo ſtilo, non diversâ fide. *Yea, I muſt uſurp that of* Wecker, è Ter. Nihil dictum quod non fuit dictum prius, Methodus ſola artificem oſtendit. I *gathered my Stones out of many Quarries, but I compoſed my frame my ſelf: If I have done well, it is that which I deſired, but if I have done ſlenderly, it is that I could attain unto. For my own part, I reſpect matter, not words; remembring that of* Cardanus, Verba propter res, non res propter verba: *and ſeeking with* Seneca, Quid ſcribam, non quemadmodum, *rather what, then how to write: I neglect Phraſes, and labour wholly to inform my Readers underſtanding, not to pleaſe his ear; 'tis not my ſtudie, or intent, to compoſe neatly, which an Orator requires, but to expreſs my ſelf readily and plainly, as it happens: Whether I have attained the mark at which I aimed, or ſhot wide, I ſubmit my ſelf to thy learned, and favourable Cenſure: And as for thoſe malicious Calumnies of Rai-*

lers and Detractors (as the barking of a Dog) I ſecurely contemn them: What thou findeſt here amiſs (except the faults of the Preſs) I freely confeſs it mine; yet neither wittingly, nor willingly is it mine; howſoever charge it to mine account, for I was ever of that Fathers minde, which in all his Works and Writings, deſired not only pium Lectorem, *a courteous Reader of his Labours, but alſo* liberum Correctorem, *a free Reprover of his Faults; but ſo that they do it friendly, to blame in their judgement where it is equity, and not to blaze my faults unto the World, which is a breach of Charity; therefore do thou friendly reckon with me, and I will thankfully ſatisfie thee, and be ſure to remember, that as it is thy duty to be thankful for the beſt, ſo thou oughteſt to be charitable in thy cenſure of the reſt. Conſider what I ſay, and the Lord give thee underſtanding in all things.*

Thy Servant in Him, who took upon Him the form of a Servant for us,

R. B.

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Errata

ERRATA.

PAge 5. linea 11. read *cauſato.* p. 32. l. 23. r. *depravation.* p. 35. l. ult. r. *præcipuè.* p. 63. l. 12. r. *ſhe.* p. 68. l. 20. r. *orta* p. 70. l. 21. r. *Caſtorei* ℈ i. p. 71. l. 8. r. ℈ i. l. 22. r. *he took* p. 72. l. 14. r. *carui.* p. 74. l. 24. r. *Coch.* ℥ ß. p. 75. l. 6. r. ℥ i. p. 93. l. 6. r. *coaguli leporis.* ℥ ß. p. 95. l. 16. r. *Croci* ℈ i. p. 109. l. 26. dele *to he.* p. 114. l. 4. r. *ſcattering.* p. 117. l. 12. r. *couching.* l. 16. r. *couched.* p. 122. l. 21, 22, and 23. *dele, becauſe thertia,* &c. p. 132. l. 9. r. *Ἀναῤῥηξις.* p. 133. l. 26. r. ℥ i ß. p. 142. l. 10. r. *extracted,* p. 149. l. 12. r. *wateriſh flegm.* p. 147. l. 15. r. *concitata.* p. 148. l. 19. r. *promittit.* p. 153. l. ult. r. *efficè,* p. 155. l. 9. add *fol. origani, ſalviæ, ſtæchadis, roriſmar.* ana M. ß. p. 159. l. 16. r. *quod,* p. 162. l. 12. r. ℈ ß. p. ibid. l. 13. r. ℈ i. p. ibid. l. 20. add *Lavendula,* p. 167. l. 7. r. ℈ i. p. 171. l. 27. r. *mororum,* p. 172. l. 25. r. *beld,* p. 174. l. 13. r. ℥ i. ß. p. 178. l. add *Nutmeg.* p. 185. l. 24. r. ℈ ii. p. 186. l. 6. r. *upon a ſtudent who had.* p. ibid. l. 14. r. *not off.*

Plurima forſan occurrent, ſed leviuſcula mihi raptim perlegenti præterlapſa, quæ Lector Candidus facilè condonabit, intelligens facillimè emendabit.

Τῆς Ἰατρικῆς Κάρωσος:

SEU

Tractatus de Morborum Capitis Essentiis & Prognosticis:

Plusquam trecentis selectis Observationibus adornatus.

Caput I.

De Intemperie Cerebri.

Intemperies Cerebri, The Distemper of the Brain, is a swerving of the same from its natural and pristine temper, brought upon it, by reason of some external and internal causes.

A distemper of the brain with or without matter, if recent, is a great deal easier to be cured then that which hath continued long, and is almost turned into a habit. *Intemperies per consensum (quando materia aliunde ad caput transmittitur) ceteris paribus, quàm quæ per essentiam, facilius curatur.* A distemper of the brain proceeding from bloud, either overthin, or too thick, is not to be made light of, but the cure must forthwith be set

upon and attempted, leſt an inflammation follow thereupon. *Intemperies cum pituita ſæpe in ſtuporem, paralyſin, apoplexiam, & ſoporoſos affectus degenerat.*

Dominus Sindal, 24 *annorum, Intemperie cerebri ab humore melancholico præcipuè procedente laborabat.* He was of a very timorous and fearful nature, and often complained of a ſiccity in his noſtrils; at laſt deſiring my advice, I thus ſet upon the cure.

℞ *foliorum ſenæ* ℥ i ß. *ſeminis fœniculi contuſi* ℈ ii. *decoctionis communis,* ℥ ix. *fiat Infuſio: in qua diſſolve ſyrupi roſarum ſol.* ℥ i. *Miſce, pro duabus doſibus,* half over night about ten of the clock, and the other half in the morning warm; It wrought very well, and did him much good: the decoction was thus prepar'd.

Recipe polypodii quercini contuſi ℥ ii. *prunorum Damaſcenorum* ℥ vi. *foliorũ ſenæ* ℥ i. ß. *Glycyrrhizæ raſæ & contuſæ* ℥ i. ß. *paſſularum enucleatarum* ℥ i ß. *ſeminis fœniculi contuſi* ℥ ii. *Herbarum, Endiviæ, Cichoreæ, violarum, una* M i. *aquæ fontanæ* ℔ iii. ß. *vel* ℔ iv. *Fiat decoctio ſecundùm artem.* I commanded him to refrain from wine, ſtrong beer, and ſalt things; So oft as he was thirſty, he drank of this Julep.

Recipe aquæ fumariæ ℔ i. *ſyrupi è ſucco fumariæ* ℥ iii. *Miſce.* By this he felt much refreſhment; I cauſed him to boil in his broth Endive, Cichorie, Lettice, Bugloſs and Borage, and every night to eat a roſted

a roasted Pippin. From the Cephalick vein was let out six ounces of blood, which was very adust: and then next I prescrib'd him this potion.

Recipe Rhabarbari electi ℥ i. *sennæ* ʒ ii. *fœniculi dulc.* ʒ ii. *fiat omnium infusio in sero lactis* ℥ v. *factáq; forti expressione, adde syrupi epithymi, fumariæ, ana* ℥ i. *misce.* It gave four stools: I also caused the temples of his head to be bathed, and the inside of his nostrils to be touched every night with a little of this Unguent.

Recipe Unguenti populeonis cum opio, ℥ i. *olei nucis moschatæ gut.* iii. *misce.* This procured sleep, by which his brain was humected. And lastly, I directed him to the use of *Cassia* new drawn with syrup of Roses, one ounce to be taken at a time in posset ale, wherein sweet Fennel seeds have been boyled. With these Remedies at length (through Gods blessing) he was freed from his distemper, and is at this present in very good health.

Domina Sugget, *ætatis 37 annorum, intemperie cerebri, ab humore pituitoso præcipuè, correpta est.* She was very much indisposed to stir, having a heavinesse in her head, with a propensity to sleep; she also complained of a pain about the hinder part of her head, which afflicted her commonly from the third hour of the night until the ninth; her face was sometimes red, and as it were painted, but for the most part extraordinary pale; I being sent for, prescribed this Clyster.

℞ *Glycyrrhiza contusæ* ℥ i. *passularū* ℥ i. ℈ *cardui*

benedicti, ſt achadis, florum chamomillæ, meliloti, betonicæ, roriſmarini, ana, m ß. *Bulliant in ſufficienti quantitate aquæ, ad* ℔ i. *collaturæ adde hieræ picræ* ℥ ii. *mellis* ℥ i. *ſalis communis* ℥ i. *Fiat enema.* It was often repeated, with good ſucceſs.

℞ *Centaurii, Cardui benedicti, ana*, m ß. *ſarſaparillæ inciſæ & contuſæ* ℥ iii. theſe were boiled in poſſet ale, and a draught thereof given her hot, at her entrance into bed; it procured ſweat very plentifully by the ſpace of one hour: The next day ſhe ſate up with leſs heavineſs; after the ſecond ſweating ſhe told me ſhe was well, being able to walk, and to indure the light; nevertheleſs, to ſtrengthen the animal faculty, I gave her this Electuary following.

℞ *Conſervæ roriſmarini, betonicæ, ana* ℥ i. ß. *Lapidis Bezoardici orientalis*, gr. iii. *Specierum dianthos*, ℈. ß. *Syrupi de ſtœchade*, q. ſ. *Fiat Electuarium:* Of this ſhe took the quantity of a ſmall bean evening and morning and ſo ſhe was perfectly cured.

Domina Collard, 70. *annorum, mihi vicina, poſt diuturni infeliciti æ laboris curam, intemperie cerebri à vapore per conſenſum correpta eſt; & ſic curata fuit.*

℞ *Syrupi roſarum ſol* ℥ ß. *Decocti communis* ℥ ix. *ſpiritus cinnamomi*, gut. ii. *miſce.* ſhe took half laſt at night, which gave three ſtools next morning; after which, (the weakneſs and lightneſs in her head being removed) ſhe was able to ſit up, and ſoon after the taking of the reſt ſhe went abroad,

and

and the distemper returned no more. I remember, she had also this mixture, which did her much good.

℞ *Rob de ribes* ℥ ß. *confectionis Alkermes, Syrupi infusionis flotum caryophillorum*, ana, ℥ ii. *aquæ cinnamomi, aquæ menthæ*, ana, gut. v. *folium auri, misce*; she took a little often off a knifes point, and that with very much delight.

Juvenis quidam melancholico temperamento affectus, Intemperie cerebri à seroso humore, à nimia vini potatione causata, procedente, laborabat; For the removing of which I prescribed the following Pils. ℞ *pilularum Cochiarum, Extracti Radii*, ana ℈ i. *Resinæ jalapæ* gr. vii. *misce. & f. pil. numero* 7. he took three over night, about ten of the clock, and the rest in the morning about 7. they wrought so effectually, that being again repeated, he became perfectly well.

Cap. II.

De Meatuum Cerebri angustia.

Meatuum Cerebri angustia, the straightness of the passages of the brain then happeneth, when the said passages are either obstructed through humors or vapours; or else compressed by reason of some tumor or violence offered to the sku.

Angustia à vapore proveniens levior est, & facilior

cilior curatu, quàm ea quæ ab humore procedit. If it proceeds *à ſanguine è vaſis effuſo*, an inflammation follows from its putrefaction and rottenneſs: *Si verò ſanguis adhuc in vaſis ſuis hæreat, facilè curatur.* It flegm obſtruct the paſſages of the brain, it muſt be timely and ſpeedily evacuated, leſt it unavoidably cauſeth the Palſie. *Anguſtia à tumore vel defectu ſuturarum incurabilis eſt.*

Robert Lemon of *Armingale*, being about four and fourty years old, is taken twice in a year with a dolorous heavineſs in his head, and his ſight is ſo weak that he is not able to endure the light, but is brought to me by his wife who leads him all the way with a double cloth before his eyes; yet immediatly after bleeding all the ſymptoms vaniſh, ſo that he plucks away his muffler, walks home without any help, and continues very well and ſound until the next ſpring. I have been forced to let him blood at leaſt twelve or thirteen times, and every time I draw away about 14 or 15 ounces; yet ſo great is the plethory, that he miſſeth it not: ſurely in his extremity the paſſages of the brain are very much compreſſed, by reaſon the veſſels thereof are ſo much diſtended with blood.

We read in *Pareus* of two men that were cured of a moſt dangerous *Anguſtia* cauſed by the malign fume and venemous vapour of charcoal, Firſt, *aqua vitæ* mingled with Triacle was often injected into their mouths. Secondly, Vomitories

of

of *Oxymel* in a great quantity was given them. Thirdly, sternutation was excited, by blowing into the noſtrils the powder of *Euphorbium*, thereby to ſtir up the expulſive faculty of the brain, to the expulſion of that which oppreſſed it. Fourthly, the chymical oyl of Mints was rubbed on their palates and cheeks. Fifthly, ſharp Clyſters were adminiſtred, and frictions of their arms, legs, and back-bones were not omitted. Thus at length (through Gods bleſſing) they came to themſelves again; after which Cordials were adminiſtred unto them; not only to generate new ſpirits, but alſo to attenuate and purifie thoſe that were cloudy and groſs in their bodies.

Cap. III.

De commotione Cerebri.

Commotio cerebri, The commotion of the Brain, is a removal of the ſame from its natural place, by reaſon of ſome external and violent cauſes.

Every commotion of the brain is very dangerous; becauſe for the moſt part (beſide an Apoplexie and Palſie, which doth ſometimes happen) there followeth a Fever ariſing from the matter that becometh putrid and rotten, alſo a *delirium*, a *ſphacelus* of the brain, and conſequently death. *Si materia, in cerebri commotione, è capite ejiciatur,*

& ad nervos detrudatur, cæcitas ab obſtructione nervorum opticorum & convulſiones, ſequuntur.

A little lad, ten yeers of age, in St. *Saviours* Pariſh, receiving a blow on his head, fell into a ſudden conſternation, inſomuch that he became, as it were, altogether dumb, ſpeechleſs, and likewiſe altogether deprived of motion, only he opened his eyes; Mr. *Crop*, an experienced Chirurgion (now deceaſed) and I, being ſent for about two of the clock in the afternoon, we finde him moreover infeſted and afflicted with vomiting, by conſent of the ſtomack, and in an acute fever; all which conſidered, we concluded he would die in a very ſhort time, and ſo accordingly it fell out; for about the third day following he departed this life.

Etiam memini Dominum Hamond, *Scarnicenſem, violentiſsima commotione cerebri mortuum fuiſſe.* For falling from an high place, the paſſages of his brain were ſo ſmitten, and the Veſſels ſo broken, that there happened not only an Aphony or loſs of Speech, with deprivation of motion, but alſo a pouring forth of blood by his mouth, ears and noſtrils, and that in great abundance. I being ſent for ſome few hours before he died, could feel no motion of any Pulſe, ſave only about the heart, I felt a ſmall pulſation. Half an hour before he died he was taken with *Singultus.*

Plura de Cerebri commotione vide in Paræo, *lib. 10. cap. 9.* where many Hiſtories are inſerted touching this moſt perillous diſeaſe, of which very few eſcape or recover.

Cap.

Cap. IV.

De inflammatione cerebri.

Inflammatio cerebri, The inflammation of the brain is a ſwelling thereof, proceeding from blood poured forth out of the veſſels into the void ſpaces of that part, and there putrifying.

As for the *Prognoſis*, or foreknowledge of things, in this diſeaſe; if the Urine be white and extraordinary clear, it ſignifies death, *quia bilis ad caput rapitur*: If there be a trembling of the tongue, or if they ſcrape together ſtraws, there is but ſmall hope of cure. If there appear to fall from the noſtrils a black drop, ſincere or bright, it is deſperate, in regard it proceeds from a very vehement aduſtion. If a convulſion follow upon an inflammation of the brain, death is to be expected. There is very little or no hope of cure, if a *delirium* being at the firſt preſent, there follow thereupon gnaſhing and grating together of the teeth: *Nam convulſio muſculorum in temporibus & maxillis ſignificatur. Eaq; etiam ad ſuppurationem tendens lethalis eſt: quia pus intra cranium & membranam evacuari non poteſt. Si ſudor multus calidus à capite, vel die critico copioſus ſanguis naribus effluit, aliqua ſpes curationis eſt.*

My brothers ſervant, twenty two years old, I remember, was taken with an inflammation of the brain,

brain; he had a perpetual *Delirium* which began ſenſibly or gradually, by little and little, a red kind of colour and deformity of his face and eyes, cauſed through the heat which dried up the membranes; he had a ſwift and quick pulſe, an acute and continual fever, which from third day to third day was exaſperated; alſo ſalt and ſharp tears did ſometimes diſtill from his eyes. I gave notice to his friends of the danger he was in, and the impoſſibility of his recovery, for ſo great an inflammation in ſo moiſt and tender a part as the brain, doth quickly produce a *ſphacelus* or mortification; yet his maſter being very importunate with me to do ſomething for him, I opened a vein, preſcribed cooling clyſters, gave him gentle Apozems, *&c.* but all in vain, for on the ſeventh day he died.

Cap. V.

De cerebri Sphacelo.

Sphacelus cerebri. The mortification of the brain is a ſuppuration or corruption of the very ſubſtance thereof, *quæ gangræna, vel ſyderatio etiam nominatur.*

This diſeaſe is moſt dangerous, and commonly deadly, even in three days ſpace, as *Hippocrates* ſheweth in his 51. *Aphoriſm, Sect.* 7. ſaying, They die within three days whoſe brain begins to corrupt; but if they live longer, they recover their health.

health. *Galen* teacheth that we are not here to understand, by a *sphacel*, a compleat corruption of the brain, because that is uncurable, but such as is at hand by reason of the great inflammation. In those which recover (*quod rarissimè contingit*) *nulla est præteritorum memoria:* they can neither remember their disease, nor any thing concerning it.

Dominus Henricus House, *è Parochia Sanctæ Margaritæ, Sphacelo cerebri correptus est.* He tossed to and fro, and could not remain in the same place; yet if any man asked him how he did, he would answer, he was well; he never took any meat or drink, but utterly refused all that his keeper endeavoured to give him; he would often bring his hand to his head, on which he would sometimes lay hold, being desirous to tear and pluck his hair; but as the disease increased, his body grew faint, which abated his violence: Sometimes he would suddenly rise up and roar out, and then presently lie down; on the third day he died, but a little before, I remember there came forth a filthy green matter out of his nostrils.

CAP. VI.

De Hydrocephalo.

Ὑδροκέφαλος, *seu Hydrops capitis*, is a swelling of the head, arising from the collection of some serous or wheyish humour in some one part

or

or other of the members that constitute the head.

Affectus curationem recipit, si aqua extra cranium contineatur. Si verò intra (inter cranium, piam & duram matrem) collecta sit, plerumq; incurabilis est Hydrocephalus. If an Apoplexie or a Lethargy seize upon the party, death suddenly follows.

Petrus Forestus, in one of his Observations, tells us, how he cured a little Infant newly born with a mighty swelling in his head, by an Ointment which consisted *ex pulvere origani, chamomillæ, absinthii*, ana ʒ iii. *pulv. myrtil. ros. rub. meliloti*, ana ʒ ii. *olei chamomil.* q. s. *ad incorporationem, cum pauco butyro, & cera adjecta fiebat unguentum.* After unction there was cast on a powder framed *ex myrtillis, ros. cinnamomo, caryophillis, & chamomilla; quibus infans curatus est.*

Many children have been cured by the use of that Liniment set down in *meo Enchiridio Medico, lib. 3. pag. 276.* Yea *Amatus Lusitanus* writes, that an Infant taken with the *Hydrocephalus* was cured therewith in three dayes.

Moreover, in the forementioned page of my *Enchiridion*, there is another excellent Liniment, consisting of oyl of Chamomil and Brimstone in powder; which *Placentinus* did use with most happy success. Also *Forestus* declares, how a little infant was cured therewith: The childes head was besmeared twice in a day with the Liniment warm, by the space of a moneth; which being done, warm and dry wool was applied to his head

untill

untill he had recovered his health.

Fabricius saith, that in the greatest swelling of the head, the water of quick lime (*abjecta calce*) is a most effectual remedy, if a spunge be dipped therein, and applied warm; *ac hoc solo remedio se hydrocephalum curasse scribit.*

Cap. VII.

De Capitis Contusione.

Contusio capitis, The contusion of the head, is a smiting or knocking together of the same (the external part thereof mean while, for the most part, appearing sound and entire) by something that is weighty, hard, obtuse and blunt. *Si musculi temporales contundantur, delirium, paralysis, convulsio, & mors inde sequitur.*

Petrus Pachequus, a famous Physitian, declares that a nephew of his, receiving a bruise on his head, became sad, and complained a little of headach. A moneth after he fell into a Fever, *cum somnolentia & capitis dolore*: Ever and anon he rose up and cryed out; on the seventh day of his fever, he voided corrupt matter from his nose, and presently died.

A maid, twenty years of age, received a blow with a stone a little above her forehead, and went for all that about her usual business. Howbeit three days after she complained of a dull pain in her head,

head, she became sleepy, and was a little feverish. Upon the seventeenth day certain convulsive motions appear; upon the twenty an Imposthume breaking, and greenish quittour coming out of her nostrils, she died.

A certain Gentleman fell backwards; he remained some days intent upon his business, afterward he began to rave, to desire fire, saying that he was cold; to be sleepy. He had a bad night, ever and anon putting his hand unto his head. Upon the eleventh day the imposthume broke, and voiding purulent quittour out of his mouth, he suddenly died.

A certain young man, twenty eight years old, fell down headlong upon the left *Bregma*, upon a marble pavement, whence he received a contused wound, without any fracture of the skull, and being he was of a sanguine temperature; by occasion of this wound a Fever took him on the seventh day, with a continual *delirium*, and a Phlegmonous tumor, which possessed his whole head and neck; yet was he cured by losing twenty seven saucers of blood, drawn away at five times, within the space of four days.

CAP.

Cap. VIII.

De Vulnere cutis, & pericranii.

Vulnus cutis, The wound of the skin (the *Cranium* mean while remaining unhurt) is, to wit, when the skin alone, the fleshy panicle, the muscles, or even also the *Pericranium* is wounded.

A simple wound of the head by it self is not perillous, neither do any die thereof, if rightly handled: Yet it is well said of *Hippocrates*, that no wound of the head is to be neglected, because oftentimes it brings danger, yea sometimes a fever. A notable example we have in *Schenkius, lib.* 1. *observ.* 35. Concerning *Charles* the King of *Spains* son, who by reason of the neglecting of a wound in his head, at first not perillous, was afterward brought into danger of his life. We have also another example of one who by reason of a wound in his head not well cured, had the bone of his skull corrupted and vitiated; from whence there arose *diuturnus & longus capitis dolor.*

If the wound shall be simple and superficiary, it may then be cured after this manner: First, the hair must be shaven away, and a plaister applied made of the white of an Egg, Bole-armoniack and Aloes. Then, the day following, you must apply *Emplastrum de junua*, or else *de Gratia Dei*, untill the wound be perfectly healed.

But if it be deeper, and penetrate even to the

Pericranium

Pericranium, then it will be good to apply, at the ſecond dreſſing, a digeſtive made of Venice Turpentine, the yelks of Eggs, oil of Roſes, and a little Saffron; and that muſt be uſed ſo long, until the wound come to maturation; for then you muſt add Honey of Roſes, and Barly flour, to the digeſtive. The reſt of the cure is eaſily performed. *Linimentum Arcei* is indeed as a ſufficient Balm for new wounds, eſpecially in the head, ſo that a better can ſcarce be found out by art It doth all the intentions of healing a wound in the head meerly of it ſelf, the Flux being ſtayed; for it digeſteth, mundifieth, incarneth, and cicatrizeth.

Cap. IX.

De Cranii vulnere ſeu fractura.

Vulnus ſeu fractura cranii, The wound or fracture of the skull, is a continual ſolution, cauſed by ſome external violence and force; and yet ſuch as reacheth not, neither attaineth unto, the membranes of the brain.

If the wound be in the Sutures, or very nigh unto the brain, or happen with a Contuſion, or at the full of the moon, it is hard to cure. *Si etiam in temporibus accidit, curatu eſt difficile: quia muſculi temporales arteriis, venis & nervis abundant.* The cure is doubtful, if preſently upon the blow, the Patients ſtrength and ſpirits fail him. But if the wound

wound become withered, dry, purulent and black, there is little or no hope of cure. *In vulneribus enim magnis, ſi tumores non ſuperveniant, malum; authore* Hippocrate. It is no leſs dangerous, if after the ſeventh day a Fever come to appear: *Quia putredinis in cerebro eſt indicium. Periculoſum etiam eſt, ſi quis in capite poſt veneris uſum vulneretur.* It is not without danger, if the head be prone and ſubject to diſtillations, and the tumors called *Eryſipelas*'s, *aut lue venereâ infectum, aut omnino cacochymicum ſit, aut hecticâ febre, vel tabe, vel alio morbo conſumptum.*

You muſt note, that nothing is ſo hurtful in fractures and wounds of the head, as venery; not only at that time the diſeaſe is preſent, but alſo long after the cure thereof: For great plenty of Spirits are contained in a ſmall quantity of ſeed, and the greateſt part thereof flows from the brain; hence therefore all the faculties, but chiefly the animal, are reſolved; whence we have divers times obſerved death to enſue in ſmall wounds of the Head, yea, when they have been agglutinated and united.

Quò ad vulneris, ſeu fracturæ Cranii, curationem, vide Paræum, *lib.* 10. *c.* 15, *&* 16.

Hitherto hath been ſpoken of the Diſeaſes of the Brain; in the next, we ſhall treat of the Symptomes thereof, and firſt of thoſe of the external Senſes.

Cap. X.

De Cephalalgia, ſeu Dolore Capitis.

Κεφαλαλγία, The Cephalalgy, is a new, and painful grief, of the whole head, ariſing either from a thick and cold matter, compreſſing the ſenſible parts; or elſe from a thin and hot humour or vapour, which toucheth the Membranes.

An external head-ach is always leſs dangerous, and eaſier cured then an internal: *Dolor capitis in febre acuta cum urina tenui & alba, periculoſus.* In a great head-ach it is evil, to have the extream parts cold; for by the vehemency of the pain there is a ſtrong attraction of heat to the part affected, which will cauſe Inflammation: *Dolor capitis poſt febres acutas perſeverans, oſtendit naturæ imbecillitatem in expellendo materiam morboſam: hinc itaque alia inſequitur ægritudo, ſicuti phreneſis, vel lethargus, vel apoplexia, vel paralyſis, vel mania, vel ſurditas, vel cæcitas, ſecundùm quod materia vel calida, vel frigida, vel ſimplex, vel compoſita fuerit: & ſecundùm quod ad hanc, vel illam partem, inclinabit.* A ſtrong pain of the head ſuddenly ſeizing, without evacuation following, or mitigation of the diſeaſe, is deadly; *deſtructionem enim facultatis animalis ſignificat*, which no more feeleth that object which cauſed the grief. *Dolor capitis, qui à principio non fuit, certum eſt indicium futuræ eriſis per vomitum, aut ſan-*

ſanguinis è naribus fluxum. To women with child, ſleepie, and heavy head-aches are evill: But if *pus*, water, or blood flow forth by the mouth, ears, or noſtrils, the danger is then paſt. They that recover of a diſeaſe in the inferiour parts, and have after a vehement head-ach, (if a manifeſt evacuation went not before) will have an Impoſtume in their brain; *materiæ enim morbificæ tranſlationem ad cerebrum ſignificat.*

A certain Gentleman tarrying too long in the Sun, was taken with extream head-ach; for the removal of which, there was taken ſeven ounces of blood from his forehead vein, whereby his head-ach was preſently abated, and ſoon after went quite away.

I read of a Spaniſh Prince, who being grievouſly tormented with head-ach, was four times let blood in the arm; but the pain ſtill continuing as ſtrong as before, it was taken away within the ſpace of an hour, by opening the *Saphena* in his right ancle.

A certain Baronet, aged about 44. was altogether freed of a moſt cruel pain in his head, chiefly, by the applying of Leeches to the Hemorrhoid Veins.

Vide meam Scholam Phyſicam, Rec. 40.

Cap. XI.

De Cephalæa.

Κεφαλαία, is a long, continued, contumacious pain, infesting and annoying with most grievous Paroxysms the whole Brain and Head, or at least the greatest part, but especially the Membranes.

Cephalea antiqua omnium capitis dolorum est pessima, nam (ut scribit Gordonius*) epilepsiam futuram denotat.* Also a head-ach continually vexing, and depriving the Patient of rest, is not without danger; for it is the fore-runner of madness, *& maximè, si vomitus accedat aruginosus.*

A certain Gentlewoman, of a melancholy constitution, being troubled many years together with a most grievous head-ach, which held her in a manner perpetually; after a multitude of Medicaments used in vain, was thus helped.

℞ *Conservæ fol. absynthii, capill. ven. & rad. enulæ camp.* ana ℥ i. *salis absynth. & tamarisci,* ana ʒ i. *cum syrupo capill. ven. fiat opiata.* Of which she took two drachms every day, two hours before meat. Every fifth day she took two scruples of *Pillulæ Catholicæ*, with which remedies continued ten daies together her grievous and long-lasting pain was cured.

A certain Virgin, being tormented with a grievous head-ach, for many moneths together, and having

having tryed many remedies in vain; a certain Chirurgion ſhaved all the hair from her head, and covered the ſame with a Veſicatory, whereupon bladders being raiſed, a great quantity of wheyiſh blood flowed out, and ſo ſhe was cured.

A certain woman, fifty years old, was troubled with a moſt cruel and ſtubborn pain in her head, cauſed by the malignant quality of Quickſilver (after the uſe of Mercurial Unguents and Pills) aſſailing and moleſting the brain: for the removing of which, a piece of gold was wrapped up, and thruſt into each noſtril, and kept there ſome hours; alſo another piece of gold was held five hours in her mouth, they were taken out white, and being put on hot coals, the quickſilver vapoured away; this remedy being often repeated, that moſt cruel pain of her head was wholly taken away.

Another woman, wanting her courſes, was afflicted for four months together with a moſt grievous head-ach; at laſt, her temporal artery being opened, and five ounces of blood drawn away, ſhe was quite freed from her pain.

Cap. XII.

De Hemicrania.

Hemicrania, Is a painful diſtemper of one half part of the head onely, which ariſeth from thoſe parts that are ſituated beneath it.

Hemicrania multo durans tempore, & qua incurabilis facta est, ad malas oculorum agritudines, visus scilicet debilitatem, & cacitatem, perducere solet.

A certain Gentleman was troubled with a pain possessing the one half of his head, for many years together; and after many Medicines tryed in vain, he was cured by the smoke of Amber, which he received in at his mouth and nostrils, for half an hour together, when the pain was upon him.

Paræus and *Formius* highly commend the opening of an artery in the temples, for the curing of *Hemicrania*; especially if the cause proceed from hot, thin, and vaporous blood, which will yield to no Medicines.

Zacutus Lusitanus propounds four Remedies, confirmed by experience: Namely, An Issue in the back of the hand, between the thumb and fore finger; opening of the vein in the forehead, and the corner of the eye, and Horse-leeches to the temples. He is not content to apply two or three, as ordinarily is done, but ten or twelve, round about the temples; whence comes a great attraction of blood, which may draw forth the whole matter of the disease.

Among the proper Medicines for the Head-ach, from what cause soever it ariseth, *Vervain* is the chief; whose water distilled, you may both apply externally, and give of it internally, to the quantity of four ounces, with three drops of the Spirit of Salt.

Green

Green *Vervain* onely hung about the neck hath cured two Patients, when many other Medicines failed, as *Foreſtus* reports.

Sweating decoctions are very good in *Hemicrania*; and famous Authors declare that many have been cured thereby.

Plura de Hemicrania, & Cephalæa, Vide in meo Enchiridio Medico, lib. 1. *c.* 16.

CAP. XIII.

De Monoplegia, ſeu Clavo.

MOνοπλεγία, *ſeu Clavus*, is a ſharp pain poſſeſſing a ſmall part of the head, moſt commonly the right or left eye-brow, as if a nail were driven in there, cauſed by a fierce and ſubtil matter ſhut up with ſome wind.

Foreſtus, in one of his Obſervations, declares, how his wife *Eva Teylingia*, being taken, in the year 1572. in the moneth of *January*, with the pain of the head called *Clavus*, and much afflicted with the Cough; after ſhe had uſed a decoction of Hyſop, Betony, Maidenhair, Raiſins, and ſuch like; was helped with the following Pills, which ſhe took after midnight.

℞ *Pilul. maſtichinarum* ℈. i. ß. *pilul. cochiar. aurear. de agarico*, ana, ℈ ß. *cum ſyr. è ſtœchade: Fiant pilulæ quinque.* They gave ſix ſtools, and ſo ſhe was delivered from her pain.

Formius, in his 31 Obſervation, ſaith, That the opening of the temporal artery does wonderfully help in *Monoplegia*, or *Clavus*, and that he hath ſafely performed it in many. Concerning the manner of doing of it, *vide* Riverii *obſervationes*, *cent.* 2. *obſerv.* 56. & 89. & Simeonis Jacoz *obſerv.* 12. *ſicut* & Paræi, *lib.* 17. *cap.* 6.

Anno Domini 1642. *Memini unum ex cognatis meis circiter annos quinquagenos natum correptum fuiſſe vehementiſsimo dolore paulo ſupra dextrum ſupercilium, qui tandem in phrenitidem ipſum ingeſsit*; but eſcaping that danger, fifteen years after he was taken with the like pain, and fearing the like event, I firſt preſcribed a doſe of Cephalick Pills, which wrought very well; and then cauſed him to chafe and bathe the part affected with that incomparable Unguent ſet down in my Tractate, *De tumoribus præter naturam*, ſect. 1. cap. 5. p. 21. After twice or thrice uſing it, the pain was quite taken away, and returned no more. And ſo much touching the Symptomes of the External ſenſes: Next follow thoſe of the Common ſenſe.

Cap. XIV.

De Vigiliis nimiis.

Vigiliæ præter naturam, Watchings preternatural, are; The exerciſe and wearying of

of the common ſenſe, and the external (likewiſe) beyond a due and fit meaſure; ariſing from the continual uninterrupted influx of the Spirits into the Organs.

Vigiliæ ſi longo tempore durant, ægrum in peſſimas agritudines deducunt, in maniam, melancholiam, phrenitidem, febrem acutam, hecticum, & interdum ad cachexiam: Et ſi perſeveraverint, ager tandem moritur. We finde by experience that much watching hurts the temperature of the brain, weakens the ſenſes, waſtes the ſpirits, breeds crudities, heavineſs of the head, falling away of the fleſh, and leanneſs over all the body. *In ſenio, teſte* Avicenna, *& ex pituita ſalſa, nitroſa, vix curationem recipit.* If watchings have their original from internal cauſes, the cure is difficult. *Si à vigiliis nimiis tuſsis proveniat, malum. Siccitatem enim organis reſpirationis communicari ſignificat.* If watchings bring a convulſion, or *delirium*, on the Patient, it is evill. *Num vehementem exiccationem, & facultatis animalis debilitatem ſignificant. Corpora vigiliis aſſueta minus lædantur.*

The cure conſiſts, Firſt, in removing of the cauſes that occaſion and produce thoſe watchings. Secondly, In procuring ſleep, either by cooling Cephalicks outwardly applied, or inwardly given, or elſe by Narcoticks.

I knew a Gentlewoman, that could ſeldome or never reſt well, unleſs ſhe took over-night, about

bout bed-time, the quantity of one drachm and half, or two drachms of *Diascordium*: Sometimes she would take a spoonful of the syrup of Poppies; and if she rested not in an hour or two, she would then take another, and so a third, if need did require.

Many I have cured of this affect, onely with that Apozem and Unguent described in the First Chapter, *De intemperie cerebri, in Domini* Sindal *curatione.*

Cap. XV.

De Comate somnolento, seu Cataphora.

Coma somnolentum, The somnolent or sleepy *Coma,* is a deep and profound kinde of drowsinesse, arising from hence, to wit, that the *sensus communis,* or common sense, is become so dull, sluggish, and stupid, that it permits not the Animal spirits to be diffused unto the external senses, neither doth it know, or is able to judge of those Objects that it receiveth from them.

Periculosius coma est quod in continuis febribus accidit. It is desperate, *si à morbis calidis & siccis oriatur*; for then, by this means, of necessity there must needs be an extraordinary cooling in the brain; if the malady grow to be so sad and grievous, *ut sensus motus, & respiratio ipsa tollatur, lethale est.* The cure is doubtful if it arise from

rom ſome malignant cauſe, or follow upon the extream imbecillity of the Patients ſtrength; *Minùs periculoſum eſt, quod ob conſenſum fit, ſive ventriculi, ſive inteſtinorum, ſive uteri; modò cauſſa tolli poſsit.*

Dominus Moſs, Paſwicenſis, 67. *annos natus, comate ſomnolento laborabat.* He ſlept with his lower jaw-bone ſomewhat hanging down; and when I ſpake aloud to him, he would open his eyes, and anſwer to a queſtion, but immediatly fall aſleep again. I foretold the danger he was in, becauſe it followed upon a malignant and quotidian Fever; yet his friends being very deſirous I ſhould do ſomething for him, I firſt preſcribed this Clyſter.

℞ *Glycyrrhizæ raſæ & contuſæ*, ℥ i. *paſſularum enucleatarum*, ℥ i. ß. *Rutæ, ſalviæ*, ana *P.* ß. *centaurei minor. cardui benedicti*, ana M. ß. *Flor. betonicæ, roriſmarini, chamomillæ*, ana p.i. *Seminis fœniculi contuſi*, ℥ iii. *ex quibus fiat decoctum, de quo ſumatur*, ℔ i. *cui addatur butyri quantit. ovi, mellis*, ℥ i. ß. *ſalis com.* ℥ ii. *F. enema.* Next, I ſent him theſe Pills; ℞ *pilularum cochiarum*, ℥ ß. *Extracti Rudii*, ℈ ß. *Miſce, & fiant pil. numero quinque.* They were diſſolved in Poſſet-Ale, wherein Roſemary and Betony had been boiled; yet he ſcarce taſted their bitterneſs, ſo great was the ſtupidity of the *ſenſus communis*; he had four or five ſtools, after which he came to himſelf, and within a few days (the former Clyſter

ſter being often repeated) he grew perfectly well, and came to my houſe. And ſo much of the Symptomes of the Common ſenſe, next follow thoſe of the Imagination.

Cap. XVI.

De Vertigine.

Vertigo, is a falſe imagination, in which all objects, and the head it ſelf, ſeem to turn round, *ab inordinato & circulari motu ſpiritus animalis in parte anteriore cerebri exorta.* Or, it is a ſudden darkning of the eyes and ſight, by a vaporous and hot ſpirit, which aſcendeth to the head by the ſleepy arteries, and fills the brain, diſturbing the humors and ſpirits which are there contained, and toſſing them unequally, as if one ran round, or had drunk too much wine.

A new *Vertigo*, that comes but ſeldome, and proceeds only *à cauſis externis, levior eſt, ac curatu facilior.* If in it the head and whole body ſeem to wheel & to turn round, the cure is very doubtful; and if the ſick man falls to the ground, it foretels an Epilepſie, or Apoplexy, eſpecially if the *Vertigo* hath continued long, and comes very often. In an old man its moſt dangerous, becauſe his brain is colder and weaker, and flegm doth more abound: A *vertigo* proceeding from hot humors is ſooner diſſolved, than that which comes of cold, *quia humores calidi faciliùs diſcutiuntur.* A

A certain maid, 24 yeers of age, troubled with the *Vertigo* or giddineſs, I thus helped; ℞ *Calomelanos*, gr. xv *Scammonii præparati*, gr. viii. *Conſervæ roſarum rubrarum*, ʒ i. *Miſce*. Towards night it gave her ten or twelve ſtools; after which ſhe became perfectly well.

Another I helped with this, ℞ *Mercurii dulcis*, gr. xvi. *reſinæ jalapæ*, gr. viii. *conſ. roſarum rubr.* ʒ i. *miſce*. It gave nine ſtools, and ſo ſhe was cured.

A certain young man was a long time troubled with the dark *Vertigo*, called in Greek σκότωμα, or σκοτόδινος, in which the eyes are both darkned, as it were, with ſmoke, or a cloud, and deſiring my advice, I thus ſet upon the cure: ℞ *Extracti Rudii*, ʒ ß. *Calomelanos*, gr. vii. *Reſinæ benedictæ*, gr. iii. *miſce. & f. pil. numero quinq*; they wrought very well, and did him much good.

Next, I commanded him to ſneez every third morning, with a little of this pouder: ℞ *pulveris ſternutatorii (deſcripti in meo Enchiridio medico*, p. 6.) ℈ ß. *pulveris caſtorei*, gr. iii. *Miſce*. Every night, for 7 nights together, he drank a draught of Poſſet-Ale, wherein Holy Thiſtle, and ſweet Fennel ſeeds were boiled; after which, the *Vertigo* was quite taken away, and returned no more.

Memini me eiſdem remediis Dominum Sugget *ex periculoſa vertigine curaſſe*; only he was twice purged with Pills.

Ancilla Dominæ Laurence *vertigine & tumore ſupra faciem laborabat*; for the removing of which I pre-

preſcribed this following *Apophlegmatiſm.* Take a quantity of white Wine Vinegar, a quantity of Muſtard-ſeed, and as much Pellitory of *Spain*; bruiſe them, and tie them up into little Bags about the bigneſs of a Walnut, then put them into the Wine Vinegar, and let them boil a little; then take out one of the Bags, and hold it between your teeth; when that is cold, take another, ſo continue half an hour: Thus do every day for four or five days together: This drew an incredible quantity of Rheume, and filth from her head; after which, I gave her a doſe of Cephalick Pills, which wrought very well; and ſo ſhe was perfectly cured.

Dominus Robertus Hamond *graviſsimæ vertigini obnoxius erat*; from which he could never be free until he uſed this following Electuary.

℞ *Abſynthii* ℥ i. *artemiſiæ*, ℥ vi. *ſacchari albi*, ℥ iv. ß. *Fiat conſerva, deinde adde pulveris ſtœchados*, ℥ ii. *conſervæ florum roriſmarini*, ℥ ß. *cum ſyrupo de ſtœchade, fiat Electuarium. Doſis*, ℥ ii. *ſingulis noctibus.*

Vertiginem per conſenſum ventriculi per vomitum ordinariè ſublevo, & eam quæ calida intemperie accidit, cum infuſione ſenæ & fœniculi dulcis, in decoctione communi, removeo.

Domina Brogdel, *annos circiter* 40. *nata vertigine ſimplice correpta eſt, quæ à Græcis Σίνος nominatur*, in which the ſight remains unhurt: At laſt, deſiring my help, I preſcribed theſe following

ing Pills: ℞ *Extracti Rudii*, ℈i. *pillularum cochiarum* ʒ ß. *misce & f. pil. num.* vi. they gave seven stools, and so she was perfectly cured.

Some have been holpen with the dung of a Peacock (one drachm thereof by weight) macerated in wine, strained, and so given: Many I have cured of a dark *vertigo*, only by opening a vein, especially the Cephalick; which usually appears very full, when the cause ariseth from blood.

Quidam Nobilis periculosâ vertigine laborans hoc Clystere (in meâ Schola Physica, Rec. 209. descripto) curatus est. Next follows the Symptoms of the Imagination, and the Ratiocination or rational faculty.

Cap. XVII.

De Memoriæ læsione.

Memoriæ læsio, The hurting of the memory, is a diminution, or utter abolition of the same, arising from causes that hurt the dryness of the brain, conjoyned with a moderate heat, (very necessary as to the memory) and so by means rendring the Animal spirits either torpid, that is, over-dull and sluggish; or else (which is as bad) inordinately moveable.

Oblivio quæ ætatis ratione accidit, incurabilis est. If the hurting of the memory come on a sudden, and proceed from coldness and moisture,

ſture, it is an imminent ſign either of the Apoplexie, Lethargy, Epilepſie, or Palſie; for it denotes much plenty of flegm contained in the head. *Oblivio à caliditate & ſiccitate contracta difficilior curatu eſt, quàm ea quæ à frigidite & humiditate contrahitur.*

The Anacardine confection is exceedingly commended by all for the ſtrengthening of the memory, weakned by coldneſs and moiſture, the doſe is, ʒ. ß *vel* ℈.ii. *in conſerva de ſtœchade*: For the ſame purpoſe, this mixture following hath been often uſed with moſt happy ſucceſs.

℞ *Conſervæ betonicæ, roriſmarini*, ana ℥ i. *conſ. roſarum rubr.* ℥ i. ß. *Nucis muſchatæ, dianthos, Macis*, ana ℈ i. *Cinnamomi*, ʒ i. *ſyrupi betonicæ* ℥ i. Mix them, and take the quantity of a ſmall Walnut at a time.

Plura de hoc affectu vide in meo Enchiridio Medico, lib. 1. cap. 9. *& etiam in meâ Scholâ Phyſicâ*, Rec. 87.

Cap. XVIII.

De Delirio.

Delirium, A Deliry or dotage, is a depriva-tion of the Phantaſie, and the ratiocination, or rational faculty, ariſing from the bringing and preſenting of an abſurd and inconvenient Phantaſm: Or more briefly, according to *Paræus*,

it

it is a perturbation of the phantaſie, and function of the minde, not long induring.

An intermitting *delirium* hath nothing of danger, if it be light and gentle, if the Fever which cauſeth it decreaſe, and there follow an evacuation of blood by the noſtrils, *vel menſtruæ purgationes vel hæmorrhoides prorumpant.* Deliries foreſhew certain deſtruction, if they appear in the beginning of a Fever, or happen without ſigns of concoction; *ſi delirans non videat, ſi oculi lucem ſubterfugiant, ſi æger obmuteſcat, & vox fiat clangoſa.*

A certain Gentlewoman, aged about twenty four, being not well purged after birth, fell ſuddenly into a moſt dangerous Delirium, no other diſeaſe preceding: By intervals ſhe was afflicted with an acute Fever, ſo that a Phrenſie was feared; yet through Gods bleſſing, a happy ſucceſs was wrought by the following preſcriptions.

℞ *Herbarum malvæ, violarum, betarum, lactucæ, boraginis,* ana, M. ii. *Hordei mundi,* ℥ i. *Sem. cucurbitæ, cucumeris,* ana, ℥ ß. *fiat decoctio in ſufficienti quantitate aquæ; ad* ℥ xii. *colaturæ, adde olei violati,* ℥ iii. *caſsiæ noviter extractæ, diacatholiconis, ana,* ℥ i. *ſalis communis,* ℨ i. *Fiat Enema.*

℞ *Diacatholiconis, electuarii lenitiv. ana,* ℨ iii. *ſyrupi artemiſiæ* ℨ i. *rhabarbari, caſtorei, ana,* ∋ ß. *aquæ betonicæ,* ℨ iii. *miſce.* She had five ſtools, it was again repeated. The 22 of *May* there was

taken away ſix ounces of blood very black, and aqueous: For watching and reſtleſneſs, there was given this following Syrup. ℞ *Syrupi de papavere*, ℥ i. ß. *Syrupi violarum*, ℥ ß. *Aquæ ſcabioſæ*, ℥ iii. *Aquæ roſarum*, ℥ ß. *Olei vitrioli*, gut. ii. *Miſce.* To the head was applied a Hen new cut thorow; and to the ſoles of her feet, Radiſhes beaten with Salt, and beſprinkled with roſe Vinegar, which was renewed every third or fourth hour, for revulſion: Alſo Cupping-glaſſes were applied to the ſhoulders: On the 25. in the morning, ſhe received this Potion; ℞ *Caſſiæ noviter extractæ, cum aqua betonicæ*, ℥ i. *Syrupi roſarum ſol.* ℥ ß. *aquarum bugloſſæ, boraginis, violarum, ana*, ℥ i. *miſce.* Thus in ſeven days ſhe was happily cured.

Domina Moſs, *Paſwicenſis, annos nata circiter 60. levi delirio correpta eſt*, &c. *ſic juvata fuit.*

℞ *ſyrupi roſarum*, ℥ i. *Decoctionis communis*, ℥ ix. *Miſce.* She took half over night, about ten of the clock, and the other half in the morning, warm; it wrought very well, and did her much good: Next, I preſcribed this following Cataplaſm, to be applyed to the ſoles of her feet: Take Fetherfew, and Sention, of each a like quantity, two penny-worth of Saffron, and ſix or ſeven cloves of Garlick; ſtamp them together with a little gray ſalt, and apply them. Thus without any other means, through Gods bleſſing, ſhe was perfectly cured in a very ſhort time.

Memini

Memini me, ætatis anno duodecimo, levi quodam delirio affectum fuiſſe; for the removing of which, there was applied to my feet a Pigeon cut open alive; It drew down the vapors, and cured me.

Joannes Cuſsion, è Parochia Sanctæ Mariæ, periculoſo delirio correptus eſt. He having had two fits; to prevent the coming of the third, I opened a vein, on the 27 day of *April*, which was his beſt day, (for he was vexed with a Tertian) and drew away about 14 ounces of blood: Next, I prepared this potion: ℞ *Diacatholiconis*, ℥ x. *Syrupi roſarum ſol.* ℥ ß. *decocti communis*, q. ſ. *fiat potio.* He took three ſpoonfulls that night about ten of the clock, and the reſt next morning, about ſix hours before the fit: It gave him twelve ſtools, and ſo prevented the *delirium*, which returned no more.

In all bleedings which are made in time of a *delirium*, you muſt obſerve this, that the Orifice be not very large, for then it will quickly heal, and you muſt muſt binde it up carefully, leſt the Patient being unruly, cauſe it to bleed again; as alſo it is very good for the ſudden cure of it, to lay a Plaiſter of Aloes, white of an Egg, and the hair of a Hare.

If the feet of the Sick man be put into fair water, when it is a little warmed, for three or four hours, it frees him from his *delirium*, and makes him ſleep.

Cap. XIX.
De Phrenitide.

Φρενῖτις, A Phrenſie, is a perpetual, and continual deliry, or dotage, ariſing from the inflammation of the membranes, or films of the brain, and afflicting the Patient with a continued Fever. *Et dicitur ἀπὸ τῆς φρενὸς, id eſt, à mente, nam alienatio mentis eſt.*

As to the Prognoſtick; A Phrenſie is for the moſt part deadly: The greateſt hope of recovery is, when there is dotage with laughter, a decreaſe of Symptoms, and continuance of ſtrength; as alſo when after the height of the Phrenſie there happeneth ſome beneficial evacuation. If a drop of black blood flow from the noſtrils, death is to be expected. *Phrenitis ſi vertatur in Lethargum, aut Coma, malum eſt.* A great chilneſs or cold in the beginning of the Phrenſie, foreſhew the deſtruction of the ſick: Alſo an Aphony, the Hicket, trembling of the hand, white excrements, *& ſimilia, ſupra, capite de cerebri inflammatione, enumerata, Phrenitidem lethalem ſignificant. Hæc enim omnia bilis tranſlationem à toto corpore in partem affectam denotant.*

Mr. *Denis Pomaret*, a skilful Chirurgion of *Monpelier*, declares, that a certain Husbandman, by reaſon of a burning Fever, fell into a Phrenſie,

ſie, and continually raving without ſleep, he cryed out that he was damned, and that he deſired to die: Now he cured him by this Policie; he conſented, and told him that he would kill him, and divers Horſ-leeches being faſtned upon his forehead, and blood running down from the wounds which they had made; he ſhewed him his Razor, wherewith he told him that he would cut his throat; and ever and anon with the haft of the ſaid Razor he ſcraped his throat very hard; and in the mean while the Razor is all bloodied with the blood that came from his forehead. Whereupon, ſhewing him the bloody Razor, he told him that he was killed, and preſently he covered his face with linen clothes, and ſhut the windows, ſo that no light could be ſeen in the Chamber. He ſuppoſing himſelf to be dead, never ſtirs, and a while after is taken with a deep ſleep, and ſo is freed from his Phrenſie.

The wife of *John Norton*, a Husbandman in *Perland*, by reaſon of a ſharp Fever, fell into a Phrenſie; I being ſent for, preſently opened a vein, and drew away 11 or 12 ounces of blood; then I preſcribed a cooling Clyſter; after which I ſent her this Pill. ℞ *Laudani opiat.* gr. iii. ß. *lapidis Bezoardici orientalis*, gr. i. *f. pil.* It was given in one drachm of the conſerve of red Roſes; how they prevailed with her to take it, I know not; but having ſwallowed it, ſhe fell into

a ſound ſleep, and ſo was quite freed from her Phrenſie: But I remember alſo, the Cataplaſm deſcribed in the Chapter *de Delirio, in curatione Deminæ* Moſs *Paſwicenſis*, was applied to the ſoles of her feet, which might help very much.

Great Houſleek bruiſed with womans milk, and laid to the forehead, appeaſeth a Phrenſie, and provokes ſleep. But as ſoon as the Patient begins to ſleep, you muſt take it away, leſt he fall into a Coma, or ſleeping diſeaſe.

It is good to waſh the feet with an actually hot decoction, made of cold things; for it will ſoften thoſe parts by its hot moiſture, and make the humors deſcend, and its potential coldneſs will be communicated to all the body, and to the brain eſpecially, by the Nerves, whereby ſleep will be procured: It is thus made; Take of Violets, Mallows, Willow-leaves, Vine-leaves, Water-Lillies, of each two handfuls: the flowers of water-Lillies, and Roſes, of each one handful: Poppie heads ten; make a decoction for the uſe aforeſaid.

Zacutus Luſitanus tells us, that he cured a moſt deſperate Phrenſie, by applying a Cupping glaſs to the forepart of the head with ſcarification; but *Mercatus* adviſeth, that this be not uſed in Phrenzies, that come from other Fevers, but onely in that which beginneth of it ſelf.

I have ſometimes given four or five grains of *Laudanum*, in a cooling Clyſter, with moſt happy ſucceſs. Veſi-

Vesicatories applied to the shoulders and arms, are very much commended.

Plura de Phrenitide vide, in meo Enchiridio Medico, lib. 1. cap. 4.

Cap. XX.

De Melancholia.

Μελαγχολία, Melancholy, is a dotage arising from a Melancholy phantasm, with the which whosoever is affected and detained thereunder, becomes wholly, and only, addicted to thoughtfulness, being, as it were, altogether ingulphed therein, without either fury or Fever, but yet with pensiveness, and fearfulness; *Vel si brevius definire velis, Melancholia est delirium sine febre, cum metu & tristitia.*

Melancholy, which doth seize upon the essence of the brain, and continues long, making the effect, as it were, natural, is altogether incurable: A Melancholy humor which comes by adustion, and inclineth to black choler, contemns the force of Medicines, if weak, and opposeth the strongest; whence a Melancholly humor is said to be the scourge and disgrace of Physicians. *Melancholia quæ fit vitio totius corporis, difficillimè curatur. Si hæreditaria, nulla spes curationis est.* A new sprung melancholy coming of immediate causes, is easily cured; sometimes by diet alone,

together with the humectation of the whole bodie, and ſometimes of the head in particular. *Hæmorrhoides, aut varices, ſupervenientes Melancholicis, curationem interdum afferunt, ſi humores ad illas partes inferiores critice à natura detrudantur.* If the diſtemper be with ſome kinde of laughter, *& corpus victu augmentum ſumat, facilè curatur.* Sometimes it is cured by ſcabs, itch, or other diſeaſes breaking forth of the skin.

A certain Gentlewoman, ſeventeen yeers of age, miſerably afflicted with Melancholy, was thus helped: After the opening of a vein in the left arm, and Leeches applied to the Hemorrhoids, ſhe was purged with an Helleborated apple, *in quo pomo una drachma corticum elleberi nigri toſta erat.* Afterward the Hellebor was caſt away, and the apple given. Then were the principal parts ſtrengthened with the following Electuary.

℞ *Conſervæ roſarum vitriolat. boraginis, bugloſſæ*, ana, ℥ i. *condit. corticum citrinorum, conſervæ caryophillorum*, ana, ℥ ß. *Confectionis de hyacintho*, ℈ ii. *ſpecierum de gem. lætific.* ana, ℈ ii. *confectionis Alkerm.* ℥ i. *ſpec. diamarg. frigidi*, ℥ i. ß. *cum ſyrupo pomorum fiat Electuarium*: The doſe was one drachm before meat. For her watching, there was given at bed time a ſpoonful of *Diacodium*; This cauſed reſt, and in it ſhe ſwear. In Chicken broth there was Tartar often uſed, by reaſon of its great force in contemperating melancholy,

melancholy; and *atra bilis*. And thus, by the bleſſing of God, ſhe was delivered from her diſtemper.

Great variety of doting ariſeth from the various diſpoſition of the Melancholick humor: Hence it is, that ſome think themſelves to be Kings, Princes, Prophets; Others that they are made of Glaſs, or Potters Clay; or that they are Barly Corns, ready to be devoured by the Hens: Some think they are melting Wax, and dare not approach the fire: Others, that they are Dogs, Cats, Wolves, Cuckows, Nightingals, or Cocks, whoſe voices they imitate: Others fancy themſelves dead, and will neither eat nor drink: Others dare not piſs, leſt they ſhould drown the world by a ſecond deluge Some think they have loſt their heads, or ſome other member; or that they carry the world upon their fingers end; or that they have ſparrows in their heads, or ſerpents, frogs, mice, and other creatures in their bellies.

Galen reports, in his third Book, *de loc. affect. cap.* 7. That he hath often cured a melancholy in the beginning, with only Baths of ſweet water.

This Clyſter following I have ſometimes uſed with good ſucceſs.

℞ *Epithymi, Thymi, florum Stachados, violarum, foliorum Malvæ, Mercurialis, ana,* m. i. *Bulliant in ſufficienti quantitate aquæ, ad lib.* 1. *colaturæ adde Caſsiæ noviter extractæ,* ℥ i. ß. *Olei violati,*

olati, ℥ iii. *Sacchari rubri*, ℥ i. β. *Salis communis*, ℥ i. *vitellum unius ovi*; *misce*, *& fiat Clyster.*

For all Diseases of Melancholy, those Remedies will suffice, which are propounded in the cure of Hypochondriack Melancholy.

Plura de Melancholia vide, in meo Enchiridio medico, lib. I. *cap.* 10.

Cap. XXI.

De Mania, seu Insania.

Mania, *seu Insania*, Madness, is a continual motion of the minde, with an unwonted boldness, or fierceness (yet without a Fever) arising from a fiery heat of the Spirits. *Et dicitur vel à morbo Græco* μαντύω, *id est*, *vaticinor*; *& sic maniaci, vaticinatores appellari possunt: vel à* μήνη, *id est*, *à luna*; *unde lunatici nuncupantur.*

Young men, and those of a middle age, are most subject unto madness: *Gravissimus est affectus, & non solùm per menses, sed per annos aliquando, & usque ad mortem perseverat, præsertim si hæreditaria sit.* The Bloody Flux, Diarrhœa, Dropsie, Tertian-ague, or Quartan, happening to a mad-man, cures him. If the Courses and Hemorrhoids flow forth, it is a good sign; as also if there be a plentiful flux of blood by the nostrils. *Mania quæcum risu est facilius curatur, quàm quæ cum studio ac furore:* If the Symptoms be gentle,

gentle, and the diſtemper turn into a kinde of ſilent deſipience, there is good hope of cure.

In the year 1649. *Robert Harman*, of *Bere-ſtreet*, was taken with madneſs; his fits were ſo ſtrong, that I was oftentimes forced to binde him in his bed, which he ſhook with great violence: He was tall, black, and very fierce to behold, eſpecially in the Paroxyſm: He often roared out, making ſuch a hideous noiſe, that the by-ſtanders and neighbours were greatly afraid: One night, whilſt he lay bound in his fit, the candle (as I was informed by thoſe that were about him) burnt blew by the ſpace of half an hour, and there was heard ſo ſtrange a deen that the keepers did tremble with fear, not being able to ſtir from their places. All theſe things conſidered, I earneſtly beſought the Lord that he would pleaſe to give the cure into my hands, and to bleſs ſuch means as I uſed for his recovery; and that if he were poſſeſſed with any unclean ſpirit, he would leaſe to rebuke him, and caſt him out: Being then but a freſh-water'd ſouldier; Firſt, I opened a vein, and drew away 14 ounces of blood; next, I gave him this potion, which wrought very well. ℞ *Diacatholiconis*, ℥ i. *Pulveris ſancti*, ʒ ii. *Syrupi roſ. ſol.* ℥ ß. *decocti communis*, q. ſ. *Miſce & fiat potio.* Every night, and in every Paroxyſm, he was fumed with this Pouder, which did not only procure reſt, but it did alſo mitigate the force and violence of the fit; even to admiration,

miration, ℞ *Sulphuris, Bombardic. pulv. Hyperici, Artemisiæ, verbenæ, radicis Pœoniæ*, ana, ʒ i. ß. *Fiat pulvis, carbonibus injiciendus.* I also gave him this Vomit, which proved very successful. ℞ *Infusionis stibii*, ʒ xv. *Syrupi paupaverini*, ʒ i. *misce.* By this the symptomes were very much abated, and therefore it was often repeated, a little before the fit. I commanded those about him, that they should keep him from strong Beer, Wine, hot Waters, and Flesh; and to boil in his Broth, *Lactuca, Endivia, Cichorea, Borrago, & Portulaca.* His drink was very small, sometimes mixed with water; and when he was very faint by reason of the Physicks operation, I commanded they should give him a little water-pap, or panada without any Spice, and sometimes a rosted Apple, *cum paucis guttis aquæ cinnamomi.* Every night I caused the temples of his head to be bathed, and the inside of his nostrils to be touched with a little of this Unguent. ℞ *Unguenti populeonis cum opio*, ʒ ii. *Olei nucis moschatæ, gut.* iiii. *misce.* Thus at last (after the taking away 64 ounces of blood, in the space of two months, or ten weeks) he was perfectly cured.

There was a certain young man mad, and for his cure the most effectual Remedies were put in practice, so far as to come to the use of Antinomy, the Trepan, and the opening of the Arteries of his temples: And when all did no good,

Formius,

Formius, an experienced Chirurgion, adviſed that he ſhould be gelded; which being done, all ſymptomes were abated, and his fury quite ceaſed; yet ſo as that he continued in a melancholy dotage, his madneſs being changed into melancholy.

It is reported, that *Melampus* the ſon of *Amythaon* the Phyſician, cured the daughter of *Prætus* King of *Greece* with Hellebor'd wine, when by madneſs they ſuppoſed themſelves to be Cowes.

Braſſavola tells a ſtorie, how he cured one *Melataſta*, a mad man, that was thought to be poſſeſſed, in the Duke of *Ferrara's* Court, with one purge of black Hellebor; his excrements were like Inke; yet I would have none venture to give it in ſubſtance.

Paracelſus is the greateſt admirer of this plant, and eſpecially in the extract; he calls it *Theriacam, terreſtre Balſamum*, another Treacle, a terreſtrial Balm, *inſtar omnium*, all in all, the ſole and laſt remedy to cure this Malady: The Doſe is ℈ ß. with one ounce of the ſyrup of Violets.

Dominus Theophilus Barnard, *Norvicenſis, annos natus circiter* 25. *graviſsima mania à plethora precedente laborans, Phlebotomiâ, purgatione, emeticaque infuſione præcipuè juvatus eſt, quam ſic præparo.*

℞ *Antimonii contuſi*, ℥ iii. *Cinnamomi electi*, ℈ i. *Vini albi odoriferi*, ℔ i. *Fiat infuſio:*

doſis

Doſis, quam ordinariè cepit, erat ℥ ii.

This following fomentation is of wonderful vertue; ℞ *Herbarum cephalicarum cum floribus, q. ſ. decoquantur in aqua fontana. Deinde,* ℞ *baccarum lauri, & rad. hellebori nigri veri, ana, q. ſ.* Beat them groſly, and ſew them into a long bag, and then let it boil in the forementioned decoction. Afterwards, for nine days together, Take two pints of the decoction, and foment the head being ſhaved with double cloaths, for the ſpace of an hour; after apply the bag to the Coronal Suture, binding it about with linnen clothes; let the Patient lie down and reſt, if he can: Then will he purge by all the Emunctories of the brain, and alſo ſomewhat by ſtool; ſo will the filth ſticking to his skul, and brain, be wonderfully diſſolved, which few other Medicines can perform: This following is held for a ſecret: ℞ *Fol. Meliſſæ,* m. i. *incidantur minutim, & infundantur in ſpiritus vini* ℥ iv. *deinde adde margarit. præp.* ℥ β. *miſc. doſ. eſt cochlear.* ii.

Cap. XXII.

De Rabie, ſeu Hydrophobia.

Rabies, ſeu Hydrophobia, Raging madneſs, is a deliry (or doting) produced from ſome certain peculiar poiſon bred in any living creature, and communicated unto a man, with a ſtrong and vehement

vehement abhorring of all things that are liquid, but more eſpecially water.

We cannot ſo eaſily ſhun the danger we are incident to by mad Dogs, as that of other Beaſts, by reaſon he is a domeſtick creature, and houſed under the ſame roof with us. The virulency that reſides in his foam or ſlaver is hot and dry, malign, venenate and contagious, ſo that it doth not only hurt, when as it is taken in by a bite, but even applied to the skin, unleſs it be forthwith waſhed away with ſalt water or urine; now malign ſymptomes happen ſooner or later, as in ſome, about the fortieth day, in others about ſix moneths, and in others a year after: If the wound or hurt reacheth not unto any nerve, vein, or artery, and if it be not very deep, there may be ſome good hope of cure. Such as fall into a fear of the water, never recover, eſpecially if ſighing or ſobbing follow thereupon. Yet *Avicen* thinks their cauſe is not deſperate, if as yet they can know their face in a glaſs; for hence you may gather, that all the animal faculties are not yet overthrown, but that they ſtand in need of ſtrong Purgations. It is a deadly ſign, to tumble themſelves on the ground, to have an hoarſe voice, for that is an argument that the Weazon is become rough, by reaſon of too exceſſive drineſs. Finally, the principal parts being poſſeſſed, there is no recovery, or life to be hoped for.

A certain Lawyer being by chance lightly bit in the lip, by a little dog wherewith he was delighted, not knowing that he was mad, and neglecting the wound by reaſon of the ſmalneſs thereof, after ſome four months ſpace, he died mad, having in vain aſſayed all manner of Medicines.

There be ſome who apply to the wound an Onion beaten with the leaves of Rue, & common Salt. Others preſently eat Garlick with bread, and then drink after a draught of good Wine; indeed this is highly applauded, for Garlick by its ſpiritous heat doth mightily defend the noble parts from poiſon.

Many are the Remedies preſcribed by Authors to be applied to the wound; but they are all exceeded by Treacle diſſolved in *aqua vitæ*, or ſtrong Wine, and rubbed hard upon the part, (ſo that the blood may follow) laying upon the wound when you have wiped it, clothes dipped in the ſame Medicine; then preſently apply Garlick or Onions beaten with common Salt and Turpentine: By this only remedy *Paræus* freed one of the daughters of *Madamoiſelle de Gron* from the ſymptomes of madneſs, and healed the wound, when as a mad Dog had bit her grievouſly in the calf of the right leg.

The uſe of Antimony is exceedingly commended by *Paræus*, for the cure of ſuch as fear the water, but yet are able to know themſelves in

in a glass? Assuredly such, and so great danger, is never overcome without danger; so that it is a part of extream madness to hope to vanquish the cruel malignity of this poison, already admitted into the bowels, by gentle purging Medicines.

Aetius tells, that there was a certain Philosopher, who taken with this disease, and a fear of water, when as he descended with a great courage unto the Bath, and in the water beholding the shape of the dog that bit him, he made a stand; but ashamed thereof, he forthwith cried out, *Quid tani cum balneo?* what hath a dog to do with a Bath? which words being uttered, he threw himself forcibly into the Bath, and fearlesly drank of the water thereof, and so was freed from his disease, together with his erroneous opinion.

Cap. XXIII.

De Lupina Insania.

Λυκανθρωπία *seu Lupina insania*, Wolf-madness, is a disease, in which men run barking and howling about graves and fields in the night, lying hid for the most part all day, and will not be perswaded but that they are Wolves, or some such beasts.

Donatus ab Altomari saith, they have usually hollow eyes, scabbed legs and thighs, very dry

and pale, and that he saw two of them in his time.

Wierus tells a storie of such a one at *Padua*, 1541. that would not believe to the contrary, but that he was a Wolf: He hath another instance of a Spaniard, who thought himself a Bear. *Forestus* confirms as much by many examples; one amongst the rest, of which he was an eye-witness, at *Alcamer* in *Holland*; a poor Husbandman, that still hunted about graves, and kept in Church-yards; of a pale, black, ugly, and fearful look.

This malady, saith *Avicenna*, troubleth men most in *February*, and is now adayes frequent in *Bohemia* and *Hungary*, according to *Heurnius*.

A certain young man, in this City, tall, slender, and black, of a wild and strange look, was taken with this kinde of malady, for he run barking and howling about the room where he was, and would make to get out; so that its most like, if he had got abroad, he would have haunted some solitary place: I remember I opened a vein, and drew forth a very large quantity of blood, black like Soot; after which, I gave him this Potion.

℞ *Epithymi*, ℥ ii. *corticum rad. Hellebori nigri pnaparati*, ℈ i. *foliorum Sennæ*, ℥ iii. *seminis fœniculi contusi*, ℥ ii. *decoctionis communis*, ℔ viii. *Fiat infusio: In qua dissolve Diacatholiconis*, ℥ vi. *syr. rosarum sol.* ℥ i. *misce.* He took four spoonfulls last at night, and all the rest in the morning, warm.

warm. It wrought very well, and abated the ſymptomes: He was often fumed with ſome of the Pouder ſet down in the Chapter, *De Mania in* Roberti Harman *curatione*; Sorrel, Lettice, Bugloſs, and Borage were boiled in his broth: And laſtly I gave him this Vomit: ℞ *Infuſionis ſtibii*, ℥ xiii. *ſyrupi violarum*, ℥ ii. This wrought upward and downward; after which, he became perfectly well.

Cap. XXIV.

De Chorea Laſciva.

Laſciva chorea, The Laſcivious dance, is a malady, ariſing from a malign humor, with the which whoſoever are taken, can do nothing but dance till they be dead, or cured.

This diſeaſe hath been very common in *Germany*, as appears by thoſe relations of *Sckenkius*, and *Paracelſus*, in his Book of madneſs, who brags how many ſeveral perſons he hath cured of it.

'Tis ſtrange to hear how long they will dance, and in what manner, over ſtools, forms, tables, even great bellied women ſometimes (and yet never hurt their children) will dance ſo long that they can ſtir neither hand nor foot, but ſeem to be quite dead. *Felix Platerus, de mentis alienatione, cap.* 3. reports of a woman in *Baſil*, whom he ſaw, that danced a whole month together.

Such as are taken with this malady cannot abide or indure one in red clothes: But Musick above all things they love, and therefore the Magistrates in *Germany* will hire Musicians to play to them, and some lusty, sturdy companions, to dance with them. Next follow the Symptoms of more of the Internal senses.

Cap. XXV.

De Comate Vigili.

Coma vigil, The waking *Coma*, is a propension to sleep, and yet withal an utter disability thereunto, arising from Narcotick (or dull, sleepy) vapors, that induce and cause a drowsie, and sleepy disposition, and withal trouble and disquiet the minde.

Galen placeth this malady as a mean between a Phrensie and a Lethargie, *& Typhomaniam appellat.*

Curatio est difficilis, quia facile in lethargum, vel phrenitidem mutatur. Si humor tenuis, in comate vigili, è naribus distillet, morbum periculosum indicat. It is no less dangerous, if the parties speech be hindered, and while they breathe a murmuring noise be heard in the throat; as also if the sick cannot swallow his drink without much ado. Moreover, its accounted desperate, if it come of vapors which arise from the malignant humors of

of a pestilent Fever. *Deliria vehementiora in Comate vigili plerumque convulsionem præsagiunt.*

Filia Domini Dallison, *annos nata circiter* 13. *Comate vigili correpta fuit:* She lay with her eyes shut, and did seem to sleep, but could not; when I touched her pulse, she presently opened her eyes, tossed and tumbled about the bed, with an inordinate motion of her hands and thighs; this she did for a short time, and then fell asleep again. After I had left her, concluding it in vain to enterprize the cure, by reason of some deadly symptomes apparent, they sent for one Master *Boles*; who being wholly ignorant of this kinde of malady, said it was the Scurvey in the joynts, and so deluded the Parents for some time, untill I signified the contrary: She was was taken on the 24th of *March*, and died on the 29th.

Cap. XXVI.

De Lethargo.

Λήθαργος, A Lethargy, is an insatiable propension to sleep, together with a gentle Fever, forgetfulness, and a dull slothfulness, or laziness; arising from a pituitous kinde of blood, putrifying in the hinder nooks and cells of the Brain: *Vel si brevius definire velis, Lethargus est symptoma in actione animali principe læsa. Et di-*

citur ἀπὸ τῆς λήθης, id est, oblivione, & ἀργίας, id est, inertia: ac si diceres, inertem oblivionem.

Men sick of a Lethargy die within seven days, if they live longer, they recover. If an imposthumation happen behinde the ears in a Lethargy, *vel materia putrefacta per aures, aut nares, evacuatur*, and the symptoms abate, it is a sign of health, as also, if the animal actions be not greatly empaired. Cold sweat about the head, white and thin Urines, and trembling, are sure messengers of great danger. In old men, Lethargies are for the most part deadly.

Zacutus Lusitanus being called to visit a sick man, who was for the space of thirty days taken with drousiness, and irresistible sleep, with a small Fever, after many things used in vain, he applied an actual Cautery, with much benefit; for with a red hot iron he scorched the crown of his head, till it was hard and crustie, as also the hinder part, and almost every where about his head; by which means he awaked, and the places burned beginning to matter, he arose and came to himself.

The fume or smoke of white Amber is excellent for the awaking of men in sleepy Diseases; as also the oil of it often applied to the temples and nostrils.

Plura de Lethargo *vide in meo Enchiridio Medico*, lib. 1. cap. 6. And so much of the Symptomes of the Internal Senses, next follow those of the Animal motion.

CAP.

Cap. XXVII.

De Lassitudine.

Lassitudo, A Lassitude or Litherneſs, is a certain unaptneſs, and unfitneſs (together with a certain kinde of pain) unto the exerciſe of the animal motion, which ought to have been performed freely, and in a natural way.

Κόποι ἀυτόματοι φράζουσι νόσους, *Lassitudines ſpontaneæ morbos præſagiunt.* For they ſhew humors to abound in the body, either in quality or quantity, or in both hurtful. *Poſt febrem laſſitudo totius corporis perſeverans recidivam ſignificat.*

The Cure is accompliſhed by the removing of the cauſes, and likewiſe by the cheriſhing and comforting of the Muſcles. Some are cured by veneſection, or blood-letting. Others, by frictions, or rubbings with ſweet Oyle, and by baths of ſweet Water. Laſſitudes, for the moſt part, ariſe from a Scorbutick humour, and then the cure is more eaſie.

Cap. XXVIII.

De Inquietudine.

Inquietudo, Reſtleſneſs, or unquietneſs, is a frequent various ſhaking to and fro of the whole body, and the ſeveral members thereof,

arising from matter molesting and disquieting those parts that are capable of suffering.

Periculosa est inquietudo, quæ ortum habet à malignitate & acrimoniâ materiæ febrem excitantis; or from an internal Inflammation, or weakness of the natural strength and powers of the body, which is soon overcome by the malady.

A certain Gentleman, being exceeding restless, in a malignant Fever, having a looseness, was cured by the following prescription: ℞ *Laudani opiat*, gr. iii. *Lapidis bezoardici orientalis*, gr. ii. *f pil*. I gave it him in a little conserve of red Roses. It procured rest, stayed the Flux, and removed the faintness; insomuch that within a very few days he was able to come to my house: An infinite company of people were cured, the last year, of Malignant distempers, chiefly by the use of that Pill.

Vide etiam meam scholam Physicam, Med. 120, 153, 245, 154, & 155.

Cap. XXIX.

De Rigore.

Rigor, The unnatural vehement stiffness, is a vibration, shaking, and quavering of the Muscles of the whole body, conjoyned with refrigeration, and a certain pain, arising from something that doth molest, by a sudden, and unlookt-

for vellication, and pulling of the ſenſible parts, throughout the whole circumference of the body, and likewiſe by irritating, and ſtirring up, the expulſive facultie.

The Symptomatical Rigor (if it ceaſe not upon the uſe of an evacuation) is very evil and dangerous; and ſo likewiſe if it be attended and accompanied with a conſumption and waſting of the whole body. It is an evill ſign if upon the appearing of a periodical Rigor, the body waxeth not hot, *Quod naturam & calorem languidum ſignificat:* Many are the Prognoſticks touching this Malady, *ad doctrinam verò de febribus pertinent.*

Juvenis quidam pituitoſo, ac melancholico temperamento affectus, Rigore vexatus eſt; for the removing of which, I preſcribed theſe following Pills.

℞ *Extracti Rudii* ʒ. ß. *reſinæ benedict.* gr. v. *miſce & f. pil. num. 6.* He took one laſt at night about ten of the clock, and the reſt in the morning, about ſeven: They gave eight ſtools; after which, the Rigor was very much abated; therefore the Pills were again repeated, and ſo he was perfectly cured.

Some have been helped by bathing the back, (*à quo Rigor incipit, plerumque*) *cum oleo ratacæo, laurino, de caſtoreo, & juniperino.* Others have been freed with Treacle and Mithridate, given in *decoctione centaurii, & cardui benedicti.*

Novi

Novi juvenem qui Rigore laborans sic curatus fuit, bibitione unius cheophinæ vini Hispanensis.

Cap. XXX.

De Tremore.

Τρόμος, *seu Tremor*, Trembling is a depravation of the voluntary motion, (by reason of the which the member elevated and lift up cannot be kept in its own proper scituation) arising from the debility and weakness of the faculty of motion.

As for the Prognostick: Trembling of it self is not dangerous, but if it be in old people it continueth with them till they die, *ob spirituum & cerebri magnam imbecillitatem. Per accidens tamen lethalis esse potest*, in as much as it usually goes before a Lethargy, an Apoplexie, Palsie, or Convulsion.

For those Remedies that are taken inwardly, these following are chiefly commended; *viz.* The Essence of Balm, and *Stœchas* of *Arabia*; among the medicaments that are to be externally administred, these are highly approved of, to wit, the oil of the flowers of Trifoyl, or the three-leafed grass; *Ol. Vulpinum*, or the oil of a Fox, the oil of *Castor*, and Pepper. *Vide etiam infra, capite de Paralysi.*

Cap.

Cap. XXXI.

De Paralysi, seu resolutione nervorum.

Παράλυσις, The Palsie, is a spontaneous and voluntary abolition of motion in the parts, (without any the least hurt of the Reason) arising from a defect and want of the animal spirits, through some fault and error in the Nerves.

There are many kinds of Palsies; for either it is in all the parts of the body below the Head, and then it is called παραπληγία; or else it possesseth only one side of the body, and then it is called ἡμιπληγία; or it possesseth but one part of the bodie, and then it is called a particular Palsie.

Paralysis inveterata, videlicet post annum, incurabilis est. An Atrophy or want of nourishment in the Paralytick part, with great paleness, takes away all hope of cure; for it doth not only signifie *spiritus animalis defectum*, but also a neer extinction of natural heat: A strong Fever coming upon a Palsie is good: *materiam enim morbificam absumere potest.* If the part affected hath an actual heat in it, there is hope of health; but if it be always actually cold, it is difficult to be cured: If the eye on that side the Palsie is be hurt, *exigua spes curationis est: penuriam enim spirituum in ea corporis parte significat.* In aged people the Palsie is exceeding difficult, and hard

to

to be cured, *ob caloris nativi inopiam. Si ex nervi grandioris aut ſpinalis medullæ inciſione accidit, nulla ſpes curationis eſt,* becauſe there is no hope of a coalition, or cloſing together again of the inciſion. A trembling coming upon, or after a Palſie, is healthful, for it ſignifieth that the paſſages of the Nerves are ſomewhat open, by which ſome of the Animal ſpirit beginneth to paſs, for to move the muſcles.

Auguſtine Aldrid, fifty years old, taken with the Palſie, was thus helped: After frictions on both ſides, I preſcribed the following Pills: ℞ *Pillularum cochiarum*, ℥. ß. *Extracti Rudii*, ℈ i. *ſpir. ſuccini* gut. iii. *miſc & f. pil. num. 6.* But becauſe he could not ſwallow them, they were diſſolved in three ounces of Sage-water, and ſo given, they gave ſeven ſtools: ℞ *ſpir. roriſmarini, olei ſuccini*, ana, *partes æquales, miſce*, with which his neck was gently annointed: Every morning ſneezing was procured by the help of a little of this pouder. ℞ *Pulveris ſternutatorii (deſcripti in meo Enchiridio Medico*, p. 6.) ℈. ß. *Pulveris caſtorei*, gr. iii. *miſce.* He ſnuffed up about a grain and half at a time, this did him much good: I alſo commanded him to waſh his hands often in the decoction of Sage: But that which finiſhed the cure was this:

℞ *Stæchadis*, ℥ ii. *Liquiritiæ*, ℥ ii. *Herbarum ſalviæ, betonicæ, roriſmarini, hyſſopi*, ana, m. i. *aquæ fontis, quantum ſufficit. Fiat decoctio, doſis* ℥ vi. evening

evening and morning; moreover, Sage, Betonie, Rosemary, and Stæchas, were put into his vessel of drink which he used at meals; and every other night he took one drachm of Mithridate, in the foresaid decoction: With these Remedies (through Gods blessing) he in a very short time recovered his health.

Much after this manner, I remember, I cured one *Fitt* of *Lakenham*, a man fourscore yeers old, of a Hemiplegia; and *Camplin* of a Palsie of the tongue; only the last had, moreover, a Vesicatory applied behinde on his neck; *& quia pauper erat, imperabam ut linguam succo salviæ cum sinapi sæpe confricaret.*

Excellentissima est Decoctio, qua multi à Paralysi curati fuerunt, descripta in meâ Scholâ Physicâ, Med. 118. *Vide etiam Med.* 29. *&* 124.

Cap. XXXII.

De Spasmo, seu Convulsione.

Σπασμός, *seu Convulsio*, A Spasm, or Convulsion, is an involuntary, perpetual, and painful retraction (or drawing back) of the Muscles towards the place of their original, and first beginning, arising from the abbreviation and shortning of the nervous (or sinewy) parts, which is evermore attended and followed with a Rigor or extream stiffness, and a depravation of the figure,

gate shape, and symmetry of the foresaid parts. *Spasmus* ἀπὸ τῦ σπᾶν, *à trahendo dicitur, deducto nomine ab ipso symptomate.*

A Convulsion coming of too much bleeding, or purging, especially with Hellebor, is deadly. *Lethalis etiam est, si Convulsio post phrenitidem exoritur: Aetius* affirmeth, that he never heard of, or saw any so taken, that recovered. It is better that a Fever follow a Convulsion, than a Convulsion a Fever, *febris enim convulsioni superveniens illius causam absumit*: But a Convulsion coming upon a Fever shews a malignant matter, *quæ periculum minatur. Convulsio ex vulnere, cerebri præsertim, lethalis est*, by reason of a filthy, stinking, and corrupt matter, vellicating, and pulling the nerves: If those parts only are surprized and seized that are remote from the brain, there is good hope of cure. *Convulsio à siccitate confirmata lethalis est.*

A certain young man had a Convulsion, so that he could not bend his back-bone. By the help of this following Medicament, he could presently walk nimbly.

℞ *Butyri rancid. & lardi veteris*, ana, ℥ iv. *Bdellii, ammoniaci*, ana, ℥ i. *Myrrhæ, castorei*, ana, ℥ iii. *Flor. stachad. anthos*, ana, *p.* i. *nucis moschatæ & garyophyl.* ana, ℥ i. *catum parvum exenteratum, excoriatum, & in frusta concisum.* Stop the belly of a Goose with these things, sew it up, and rost it on a spit; and the first li-

quor

quor that drops, cast away, the next save in a dripping-pan, half full of Vinegar, to annoint the cramped, or convulsed back: *Remedium est divinum.*

A certain Gentlewoman grievously afflicted with the contraction of the Leg, was helped by the use of the following Unguent: ℞ *Olei Chamomelini, lumbricorum, castorei,* ana, ℥ i. *pinguedinis gallinæ, anseris,* ana, ℥. ß. *unguenti dialthæa,* ℥ ii. *succ. & fol. cochlear. becabung. nastur. aquat.* ana, ℥ i. *ceræ,* q. s. *Fiat unguentum.* This proved excellent, for in three days space he was able to walk with a staff.

Another woman, suddenly taken with a Convulsion of the face and eyes, with loss of speech, was helped by this following mixture. ℞ *Castorei,* ℥ i. *succi rutæ cochlearium, aquæ salviæ,* ℥ ii. *syrupi artemisiæ,* ℥ i. *misce.* She was constrained to take it, within the space of few minutes, she both spake, and stood up.

A lusty girl, four years old, taken with Convulsion fits, I thus helped:

℞ *Castorei contusi,* ℈. ß. *rhabarbari electi,* ℥. ß. *fœniculi dulc.* ℈ i. *decocti communis,* ℥ i. ß. *Fiat infusio: In qua dissolve syrupi de rhabarbaro,* ℥. ß. She took half at night about ten, and the rest in the morning about 7. It gave five or six stools; the night following she had this: ℞ *Lapidis Bezoardici orientalis,* gr. ii. *aquæ cerasorum nigrorum dulcium cochlearium; misce.* She slept very

very well all night, and the fits returned no more.

A Lad, ten years old, taken with a most dreadful Epileptick Convulsion, was helped chiefly by the use of these following prescriptions: ℞ *Diacarthami*, ʒ ß. *syrupi rosarum sol.* ʒ i. *aquæ betonicæ*, ʒ ii. *misce*. This was given him about the evening, because in the morning he had his fits; he was well purged in the night: Afterwards there was given to him *ol. succini, & spirit. vitrioli*, ana, gut. vi. *in aqua betonicæ*: After this his fits were more light, although somewhat more frequent: Lastly, there was given him this Potion: ℞ *Aquarum theriac. Bauderon. Cardui benedicti, Scordii*, ana, ʒ i. *Salis Cardui benedicti* ʒ i. *Confectionis Alkerm.* ʒ i. *misce, & fiat potio*: By help whereof all Convulsions were taken away. Next follow those symptomes that hurt the Internal senses, the Reason and Motion, together with the External senses.

Cap. XXXIII.

De Incubo.

Ἐφιάλτης, *seu Incubus*. The Night-mare or Hag, is an interception of the motion, especially that of breathing, and the voice, with a false and erroneous dream of some heavy and weighty thing lying upon the breast, and thereby causing a suffocation (as it were) and choaking

ing of the part y, by means of the impeding and hindring the free penetration of the ſpirit (the paſſages being obſtructed and ſtopt) unto the Nerves. *Vel ſi brevius definire velis, Ephialtes eſt ſymptoma facultatis animalis, quo thoracis motus impeditur, ſenſus hebeſcit, & phantaſia depravatur. Et ἀπὸ τῦ ἐφιάλλεθαι nuncupatur, quod invadere & premere ſignificat.*

If this affect chance to be of long continuance, and frequent, it doth threaten an Apoplexie, or Falling ſickneſs, (eſpecially if it happen unto the party while he is half aſleep, and half awake) as alſo madneſs, *ſæpius melancholiam hypocondriacam, vertiginem, paralyſim, ſpaſmum, nervorum diſtentionem aut ſubitam mortem.* If after the Patient awake, panting of the heart, and cold ſweating do happen, it is an ill ſign; as alſo, if a Convulſion or a Syncope do follow. The cure is doubtful, if after the awakening, the ſick perſon remaineth ſtupid and blockiſh: He that uſeth a ſlender diet, and accuſtometh himſelf to lye on his ſide, is ſeldome troubled with the Night-Mare.

Theriaca in aqua Pæoniæ exhibita contra incubum commendatur.

Cap. XXXIV.

De Catalepsi, seu Catoche.

Κατάληψις, Κατοχὴ, *seu Congelatio*, A Congelation, is a sudden surprizal of all the senses, the motion, and the minde, with the which those that are seized upon, and invaded, remain and abide stiff, in the very same state and posture in which they they were taken and surprized, with their eyes open and immoveable. *Catalepsis sic dicta est ἀπὸ τοῦ καταλαμβάνειν, quòd æger eodem statu permaneat, quo prehenditur.*

They that are taken with this malady are in great hazard of life; wherefore present remedy must be sought for: If it be a strong Catalepsis, it will hardly or never be cured. *Congelatio levis sanatur, & præsertim in puero, & in juvene. In sene vero semper habet difficultatem.*

Galen mentioneth a story of a school-fellow of his, who when he had wearied himself with long studie, fell into a Catalepsis or Congelation; he lay (saith he) like a log all along, not to be bent, stiffe, and stretched out, and seemed to behold us with his eyes, but spake not a word: And he said, that he heard us what we said at that time, although not evidently and plainly, and told us some things that he remembred, and said, all that stood by him were seen of him, and could remember and declare some of their ge-

stures

ſtures at that time, but could not then ſpeak, or move one part of his body.

Cardanus reports of eight Mowers, which ſupping under an Oak were ſtruck with thunder, ſo as they kept the ſame ſhape of body, the one ſeeming to eat, the other to lay hold of the pot, another to drink, when they were all dead.

Fernelius relates two ſtories, which are theſe; one while he being very ſtudious and writing was ſo ſuddenly ſtruck with a Congelation, that ſitting and holding his pen, with his eyes open, and looking upon his Book, you would have thought he had been hard at ſtudy, till he was by calling, and jogging, found to want all ſenſe and motion.

Another I ſaw like a dead man, lying along, with neither ſeeing, hearing, nor feeling when he was pinched; but he breathed freely, and whatſoever was put into his mouth he preſently ſwallowed; if he were taken out of his bed, he did ſtand alone, but being thruſt he would fall down; and which way ſoever his arm, hand, or leg was ſet, there it ſtood fixed, and firm; you would have taken him for a Ghoſt, or ſome rare Statue.

A certain noble woman, taken with a continual Fever, called *Synochus*, had in the nineteenth day a Congelation, which was cured by a large flux of blood from her Noſe.

Plura de Catalepſi, ſeu Catoche, vide in meo Enchiridio Medico, lib. 1. cap. 12.

Cap. XXXV.
De Epilepsia.

Ἐπιλημψία, The Epilepsie, is a Cessation of the animal and principal actions, together with a convulsive motion of the whole body, arising from a sharp matter, which by a peculiar and proper power and quality it hath, that is hurtful and prejudicial to the brain, vellicating and pulling the Nerves where they begin, streightning, and as it were binding them fast together, and irritating them unto expulsion. *Vel si brevius definire velis: Epilepsia est convulsio omnium corporis partium non perpetua, cum mentis ac sensuum lasione.* It is likewise called the *Puerile*, or childish disease, the Herculean, the Comitial disease, (or the Falling-sickness) the Lunatick, Divine, Sontick, or noysome and hurtful, and lastly, *Caducus*, or the Falling evil.

As to the Prognostick; An Epilepsie is a malady of long continuance, and very stubborn and deadly in Infants, especially if it grievously afflict them. An Epilepsie *à melancholico humore oriunda*, turns sometimes into madness, when the humour is sent from the ventricles of the Brain, into the substance thereof. *Quo magis æger ab ore spumat, eo morbus difficilior, & periculosior.* If upon the use of Sternutatories the sick party cannot be made to sneez, whilst he is in a most grievous

grievous Paroxysm, its a thousand to one but he dies in that fit. *Epilepsia hæreditaria incurabilis est*; but that which comes from external causes, and evil diet, is curable: as also, that which happeneth by consent of some inferiour part. A strong Epilepsie often killeth the Patient in the Fit, *vel in apoplexiam degenerat. Si mulier prægnans morbo Comitiali corripitur, per fœtus emissionem liberatur.* But the child of such a woman, for the most part, dies of an Epilepsie: A quartan Ague coming upon an Epilepsie, and continuing long cureth it, by reason the matter of the disease is by degrees consumed by the heat of the Fever, if it be of flegm.

A certain Gentlewoman long labouring of a Scorbutick Epilepsie, was thus helped: ℞ *Pillularum cochiarum, fœtidarum, elephanginæ*, ana, ℈ i. *Agarici Troch.* ℈. ß. *Castorei*, gr. vi. *cum syrupo de stœchade*, q. s. *f. pil. num.* 7. She took three of them at night at going to bed, and four in the morning: Next, the following sneezing powder was used. ℞ *Nucis moschatæ, rad. pæoniæ*, ana, ʒ. ß. *Hellebori nigri*, ℈. ß. *pyrethri, piperis albi*, ana, ℈. ß. *Misce, & fiat pulvis*, a small portion of which was blown into the nostrils: Whilst the time of the fits (which commonly lasted ten hours) was expected, there was given every morning, ʒ ii. of this Opiate.

℞ *Conservæ betonicæ, specierum dianthos*, ana, ʒ i. *conservæ cochlearia*, ʒ i. ß. *Mithridatii antiqui*, *theri-*

theriacæ venetæ, ana, ʒ i. *viſci quercini, cornu cervini, ſem. pæoniæ, cranii humani pulveriz.* ana, ℈ iv. *miſce.* It is to be taken of it ſelf, or with Betony water, to which is added, Oil of Vitriol; by theſe ſhe was fully delivered from her fits for many years.

Another Gentlewoman was vexed many years with an hyſterical Epilepſie; ſhe tried many remedies, preſcribed by many Phyſicians, but all in vain. At laſt, by the advice of a woman, ſhe took the fleſh of a Wolf reduced to ponder, and wore a piece of the ſaid fleſh ſalted always about her; after which, ſhe was perfectly freed from the aforeſaid diſeaſe.

A certain Gentleman, twenty years of age, troubled with the Falling-ſickneſs, by conſent from the ſtomack, as alſo with a depravation of both ſenſe and motion of the ring and middle fingers of the right hand, was helped chiefly by the following preſcriptions: ℞ *Pilularum fœtidarum,* ℈ ii. *pil. ſine quibus* ʒ i. *caſtorei,* ʒ i. *aq. bacag.* q. ſ. *f. pil. num.* 10. Theſe exhibited on the fifth of *June*, gave five large ſtools; at the concluſion of its working, the ſenſe and motion of the fingers returned. Next, at bed-time was given, *pil. ſuccin. num.* iii. The day following, being the ſeventh, he had three ſtools: In the very inſtant of the fit, the following Fume was uſed; ℞ *Mammiæ, benzoin. picis nigr.* ana, ℈ i. *miſce cum ſucco ruta, f. ſuffit.* The eight day the following

following was prescribed, ℞ *Castorei, assæ fœtidæ,* ana, ʒ. ß. *rad. pæoniæ, subtilis. pulv.* ʒ. i. *aromat. rosat.* ʒ. ii. *misce cum syrupo de mentha, f. pil. num.* 7. He took one of them, although very large, when he entered his bed. Every morning before the use of an Opiat, prepared against Melancholy, this sneezing pouder was used: ℞ *Rad. pæoniæ, pyrethri,* ana, ʒ. ii. *Hellebori nigri,* ϑ. ß. *f. pulvis subtilissimus*: By these means he was cured in a very short time.

Forestus *seni Epilepsia laboranti tria corticis Hellebori nigri præparati grana in una pilularum dosi fœlici successu dedit, sicuti observare potes in lib. x. De morbis cerebri, observ.* 54. *De Epileptico sexagenario.*

Dominus Crask, *Norvicensis, adhuc adolescens gravissima laborabat Epilepsia, sed observatione hujus sequentis methodi à paroxysmo per multos annos fuit immunis.*

℞ *Corallii rubri, sem. pæoniæ maris, excort.* ana, ʒ. ß. *pulveris cranii humani,* ʒ i. *misce & fiat pulvis.* Of this take as much as will lye on a three-penny piece, twice in a week, or oftner, if he be sensible of the least distemper, in a little black Cherry-water. Sometimes he purged gently with one Pill of *Cochiæ Mesuæ*, which usually gave him two or three stools; he also wore continually about him a piece of the hoof of an Elk, which indeed is famous for its specifical vertue against the Falling-sickness. Moreover, he hath

had an Iſſue on his left arm theſe many years, which without doubt doth help very much to preſerve him from the Epilepſie.

Præterea Excellentiſsimum invenies remedium contra Epilepſiam, in mea ſchola Phyſica, Med. 212. *quo multi ab ea curati fuerunt.*

A Girl, ten yeers of age, of a Phlegmatick conſtitution, was troubled five or ſix months with the Falling-ſickneſs, and alſo a privation of motion and ſenſe in her right arm: Within twenty days ſhe was perfectly cured, chiefly by the uſe of this following Opiate.

℞ *Radic. pæoniæ maris, ſtœchad. coſti,* ana, ʒ x. *Agaraci,* ʒ v. *pyrethri, ſem. aniſi, aſſæ fœtidæ, & ariſtolochiæ rotundæ,* ana, ʒ ii. ß. *ſucci ſcyllæ, & mellis electi,* ana, ℔ i. ʒ ii. *Coquantur ſimul ſcylla & mel lento igne, uſque ad bonam conſiſtentiam, deinde ſuperadditis ſpeciebus, fiat Electuarium*: The doſe was, two drachms every morning, two hours before meat.

Multos curavi infantes ab Epilepſia ſolo uſu hujus armillæ, & ecligmatis deſcripti in meo Enchiridio Medico, lib. 1. cap. 5. p 9.

A little child, ſix months old, afflicted with the Falling ſickneſs by conſent, was thus freed; in the fit there was applied, with a ſpunge, to the noſtrils the juyce of Rue mixt with white Wine Vinegar; by the uſe of which it was preſently recovered; and falling into the fit again, it was removed in the ſame manner: To the Region

of

of the heart was applyed the following: ℞ *Theriacæ venetæ*, ℥ ii. *radic. pæoniæ pulveriz.* ʒ. ß. *miſce.* The hair was poudered *cum pulvere rad. pæoniæ, collectæ luna decreſcente*; and thus the child was delivered from all its fits.

A Boy, three years old, had a fit of the Falling-ſickneſs, from which he was freed with the ſmoak of Tobacco; which a ſervant drew out of a Pipe, and blew into the open mouth of the boy; the boy fell a vomiting, and the fit ceaſed.

Robert Woodwork was exceedingly troubled with the Epilepſie even from his infancy, and being by chance at a neighbours houſe, he fell into a fit, and vomited there; a little dog being in the room licked up the vomit, fell mad, and died; and the young man never had a fit ſince: A thing wondrous ſtrange, it being five or ſix yeers ſince this happened.

Foreſtus, *libro decimo de cerebri morbis, obſerv.* 60. pag. 392. *Excellentiſsimum contra Epilepſiam habet Electuarium, in quo, duas pulveris hirundinis in furno exſiccati drachmas præſcribit. Pulvis etiam in capite de mania deſcriptus, contra morbum comitialem maximè potens eſt.*

A maid, that had the Falling ſickneſs, was cured by the uſe of *Oxycratum*, a draught whereof ſhe took every morning, and before the fit ſhe drank pure Vinegar: The diſeaſe being cured, ſhe was taken with pains of her limbs, which were cured by the uſe of hot Baths.

Cap. XXXVI.

De Caro.

Κάρος, is a deep, and profound ſleep, with the hurt of the ſenſe, and motion (the breathing only excepted) and likewiſe the imagination, ariſing from the impeded motion of the Animal Spirits. *Et dicitur ἀπὸ τῦ καρῦσθαι quòd caput in eo gravetur, pars enim anterior cerebri potiſsimum in caro afficitur. Ab Arabibus ſubeth nucupatur.*

Carus in declinatione febrium continuarum proveniens, ſi vires ſint debiles, lethalis eſt. It is evil, if it befall the party after ſome great evacuation, or if in it the breathing be hurt; the cure is exceeding doubtful, *Si cum capitis gravitate carus conjungitur*; becauſe that a humor not over groſs and thick, penetrating into the ſubſtance of the Nerves, and extending them, immediatly a Convulſion follows.

Peter Whitebread, a Baker, I remember, was taken with a moſt grievous *Caros*, inſomuch that when I prickt the ſole of his foot with a Needle, he ſtirred not in the leaſt, neither did he taſte the bitterneſs of this Potion which I gave him: ℞ *Extracti Rudii (quia melancholico temperamento affectus erat)* ℈i. *pillularum cochiarum*, ʒi. *Reſinæ benedict.* gr. iii. *Aquæ betonicæ*, ʒ ii. *miſce.* It gave him nine or ten ſtools; after which, he came

came to himself, and was able to sit up; yet for fear of a Relapse, I prescribed him Clysters, gave him more Pils to take, one at a time, every second or third day: Also Sneezing pouder with *Castoreum* was not omitted, and sometimes a draught of Mithridate was given him last at night in Posset ale, wherein the flowers of Rosemary and Betony had been boiled: Thus at length he was perfectly cured, and is at this day in very good health.

A certain man taken with a profound sleep, having a cold and moist brain, abounding with flegm; after *Oxymel scilliticum*, & *syrup. de stœchade*, given to prepare the humor, he took the following Pills, with most happy success, ℞ *Pilul. cochiar.* ℈ ii. ß. *Castorei*, ℈ ß. *cum syrupo de stœchade*, *fiant pillulæ*: Next, ʒ i. of Treacle was given, after which he awoke, and returned to his own minde.

The daughter of a certain Goldsmith, four years old, was taken with this sleepy evil, for the removing of which, there was given her of the joyce of Onions, and ordinary Oyl, of each one spoonful mixed together, wherewith she vomited, and was presently cured.

CAP.

Cap. XXXVII.

De Apoplexia.

Ἀποπληξία. The Apoplexie, is a ſudden abolition of all the Animal functions, the breathing alone remaining, (and this likewiſe now and then exceedingly afflicted) ariſing from the ſtreightneſs and ſhutting up of the paſſages, (eſpecially about the Baſis of the brain) by the which the Animal ſpirits are derived unto the members; *vel ſi brevius definire velis, Apoplexia eſt totius corporis ſenſus & motus privatio. Et ἀπὸ τῦ πλήσσειν, à percutiendo, nomen habet quòd qui laborant, veluti de cœlo percuſsi videantur.*

Men in Apoplexies die in ſeven days, as *Hippocrates* teacheth, except a Fever take them. *Illa autem febris acuta eſſe debet*, and eſſentially ſpringing from the inflamation of the humors and ſpirits, or elſe it will not diſcuſs the matter which cauſeth the Apoplexie. It muſt alſo come in the beginning of the diſeaſe, whiles nature is in ſome ſtrength, otherwiſe it is deadly, as *Hippocrates in Coacis* ſheweth. *Apoplexia urina rubea mortem ſignificat. Apoplexia vel citò interficit, vel in paralyſi, aut memoriæ læſione deſinit.* A faint ſweat in an Apoplexie is evil, *magnam enim naturæ oppreſsionem denotat.*

Dominus Gask, *Norvicenſis, annos circiter* 20. *natus, levi Apoplexia correptus, ſequentibus remediis*

diis præcipuè ſublevatus fuit. In the Paroxyſm I cauſed a little ſneezing pouder, *cum pulvere caſtorei,* to be blown into his noſtrils; after which was given him two ſpoonfuls of the infuſion of *Caſtoreum, in aqua Epileptica:* The fit going off, I preſcribed the following Clyſter.

℞ *Centaurei, ſalviæ,* ana, M. ß. *Flor. betonicæ, roriſmarini,* ana, p. i. *Radic. pæoniæ inciſæ,* ℥ i. *Stachados,* m. ß. *coquantur in* ſ. q. *ſeri lactis cereviſiati, ad lib.* i. *colaturæ adde mellis,* ℥ i. ß. *Diaphœniconis,* ℥. ß. *Butyri quantit. ovi, ſalis communis,* ʒ i. ß. *fiat Enema:* It wrought very well, and did him much good, and therefore it was often repeated; his uſual drink between meals, and at bed time, was the Decoction deſcribed *in mea ſchola phyſicâ,* Med. 194. *ſic adminiſtravi, & Deus curavit.*

Quidam nobilis levi Apoplexia laborans hoc Clyſtere, in meâ Schola Phyſicâ, Med. 208. *deſcripto, curatus eſt.* In the next place, follow the Symptoms of the excrements of the Head.

Cap. XXXVIII.

De Catarrho.

Κατάρρος, A Catarrh, is nothing elſe but a defluxion or flowing down of ſome excrementitious humor (generated by reaſon of the concoction of the Brain its being hurt) from the head,

head, upon the parts that are situate underneath it, proceeding from a distemper therein; or else from an over-abundant repletion, irritating and stirring up the expulsive faculty. *Vel si brevius definire velis: Catarrhus est humoris excrementitii è capite in subjectas partes, præternaturalis effluxus.*

The Prognostick of this affect, is elegantly laid down by *Cornelius Celsus* in these words: *Si ex capite in nares destillat humor, leve est malum; si in fauces, pejus; si verò in pulmonem, pessimum est*: For the Lungs are in danger of being ulcereted, from whence cometh a Consumption. *Hippocrates* saith, That a Catarrh is very hard to be concocted in those that are old: In such as are young if the Catarrh be more frequent than ordinary, and withal more grievous, the cure is the more difficult; as also if it rush down with a kinde of impetuousness and violence; for it may cause suffocation, or some other grievous accident. A Catarrh accompanied with a continual pain of the head, is hardly to be cured.

In the year 1510. there happened a famous Catarrh, with difficuly of breathing, which went almost over all the world, and raged over all the Cities and Towns of *France*, with great heavinesse of the head (whereupon the French named it *Cusulla*) with streightnesse of the heart and lungs, and a Cough, a continual Fever, and sometimes raving. A cer-

A certain Gentlewoman, twenty five yeers old, was grievously troubled with a thin, sharp Rheum, which fell down upon her breſt, with a dry, and almoſt continual cough, leanneſs, and a ſlow Fever. On the 15. day of *May*, in the year 1629. ſhe took a purging potion, *Ex ſenna, rhabarbaro, manna, & ſyrupo roſaceo, cum decocto pectorali.* The next day ſhe was let blood; after which ſhe uſed pectoral and cooling broths for twelve days together, purging between times with the infuſion of half an ounce of *Senna*: Mean while ſhe took every night one ſpoonful of a ſyrup, to ſtay her Rheum and Cough, which was compounded *ex ſyrupo violaceo, jujubino, de roſis ſiccis, & de papavere*, of each a like quantity: With theſe Remedies at laſt ſhe grew perfectly well.

Domina Sugget, *Norvicenſis, ætatis* 38. *annorum, graviſſimo Catarrho correpta, juvata & curata fuit eo ſolo ſequenti remedio.*

℞ *Calomelanos*, gr. xx. *Reſinæ benedict.* gr. viii. *Conſervæ roſarum rubrarum*, ʒ i. *miſce. à quo remedio ſepties purgata eſt, & à fluxione omninò liberata, ità ut aliis remediis opus non fuerit.*

Nothing does more ſtop a Catarrh or flux of Rheum, then this following Cataplaſm of *Rulandus*: ℞ *Fermenti acrioris*, ʒ ii. *carabes pulveriſat.* ʒ ii. *fiat Cataplaſma*, and apply it to the crown of the head, after the hair is firſt ſhaven away.

Riverus

Riverius cured himself of a Catarrh, to which he was most subject, with twice taking *Laud. opiat.* the first time three grains, the next time two, *Vide etiam Centur. 3. observ. 15. & 44.* In the 24. Observation of the same Century, He tells us, that he cured himself of a most grievous Catarrh, by taking twenty grains of *Calomelanos*, (*qui est Mercur. dul. sexies præparatus*) *cum decem jalappæ granis*; with which remedy he voided, by stool, much flegmatick and cholerick matter, *per os autem multam pituitam ejecit*, by coughing and spitting, which evacuation continuing two days, the Catarrh ceased, and his cough which accompanied it went quite away, *sicque à gravi illo morbo (Dei beneficio) liberatus fuit.*

These following Trochiscques are much commended by *Soleander*: ℞ *Thuris masculi, succi liquiritiæ*, ana, ʒ i. *Opii, croci, myrrhæ*, ana, ϑ i. *cum syrupo papav. forma trochiscos, vel pilulas*, to be taken, now and then, two scruples, or half a drachm at a time.

Benedictus Faventinus, useth the following pills in a salt Catarrh, with good success.

℞ *Succi glycyrrhizæ*, ʒ ii. *aloes lotæ*, ʒ i. *pillul. de cynogloss.* ʒ ß. *cum syrupo violac. Fiat massa pilularum, de qua capiat*, ϑ i. *horâ somni.* And thus much shall suffice to have been spoken touching the Symptoms of the brain: We shall now proceed to treat of the diseases of the Eyes; and first of the Affects of the Eye-lids.

CAP. XXXIX.

De Trachomate, seu palpebrarum asperitudine.

Τράχωμα is an inequality and roughness of the internal part of the eye-lids, with redness, itching, and an hard ruggedness, as if the Seeds of Millet were in them, arising from an aduſt humour, that is ſalt, ſharp, and biting. If the Malady grow further, and there appear clefts and little parts ſtanding forth, not unlike the ſeeds of Figs, it is called *Sycoſis*. And when the diſeaſe waxeth old, and the Eye-lid becometh as hard as brawn, it is called *Tyloſis*.

Τράχωμα in primo gradu curationem ſuſcipit; σύκωσις rarò; τύλωσις rarò aut nunquam, & maxima cum difficultate.

After emollient things uſed to qualifie the acrimony of the peccant humour, Aloes diſſolved in Roſewater, and Myrrh diſſolved in a womans breſt Milk, is very much commended to cleanſe.

Some cure this Malady, by rubbing the eye-lid, inverted and turned the inſide outward, with Sugar Candy, even until the blood follow.

Cap. XL.

De Psorophthalmia, seu Pruriginosa Scabiosaq; Lippitudine.

Ψορόφθαλμια is, when the eye-lids are red, and salt biting tears issue from them, the corners of the eyes having ulceration and redness, with much fretting and itching.

This is cured (universal and general Remedies, being first premised) by a Liniment of Roses, and adding thereto a very little of Tutty prepared.

This Collyrium is much commended, ℞ *Aquæ rosarum, plantaginis*, ana, ℥ ii. in which boil with a soft fire, *Aloes Hepaticæ*, ʒ. ß. *copperas*, ℈ii. of Sugar Candy, ʒ i. This Eye-salve removeth the itching, consumeth and drieth the sharp flegm, and giveth strength to the Eye.

In this Affect I have often used these following Pills, with most admirable success.

℞ *Pillularum cochiarum*, ʒ ß. *Extracti Rudii*, ℈i. *calomelanos*, gr. vii. *Resinæ jalappæ*, gr. iii. *misce, & f. pil. num.* vii.

Cap.

Cap. XLI.

De Emphysemate, seu palpebrarum inflatione.

Ἔμφυσημα is a puffing up of the uppermost Eye-lid, losing his natural colour, without pain, yet with heavinesse and hard moving, arising from External and Internal causes.

If this Malady happen by the touch of a Spider, or the stinging of a Wasp, it is taken away by the application of Treacle, and juyce of Plantain mixed together.

If by the stinging of a Bee, then a Bee bruised, and imposed upon the place, performeth the cure.

If it proceedeth from a hot humour, the Ophthalmick of *Rhasis*, hath its place, and is of singular use.

If from a wateriſh and wheyiſh humor, the following is excellent.

℞ *Rosarum rubrarum*, p. i. *flor. anthos*, p. ß. *chamomillæ, meliloti, hyssopi, absynthii, pulegii, origani*, ana, m. ß. Seeth them in equal portions of Wine and Water, and apply it with a sponge: Also many have been cured by the use of *Unguentum Comitissæ*, and *Deficcativum rubrum*, mingled together.

Cap. XLII.

De Palpebrarum inviscatione

Ἀγκύλωσις, Ἀγκυλοβλέφαρον, *seu palpebrarum inviscatio*, is, when either the eye-lids grow together one to the other, or else with the white, or the horney, or both those tunicles of the Eye.

It is not to be cured without much difficulty, if the Eye-lid wholly grow together; but seldome or never *si cum cornea simul concrevit*: It is more easily cured, if it stick only unto the eye in the extremity thereof; and if it be only (as it were) agglutinated, or glewed together unto the Adnata tunicle.

Cap. XLIII.

De Ectropio, seu palpebrarum inversione.

Ἔκτροπιον is, when the lower eye-lid turneth the inside out, and draweth so much back, that it covereth not the white of the eye, nor is joyned to the other eye-lid which is above.

There is required in this, and the former Malady, rather the hand of the Chirurgion, than Medicines.

Cap.

Cap. XLIV.

De Lagophthalmia, ſeu Leporinâ palpebrâ.

Ἀγφθαλμία is, when the higher eye-lid is ſo drawn back, that in ſhutting the eye the whole is not, nor cannot be, covered wholly, but in ſleep it is open, as we ſee Hares do ſleep.

Unguentum Baſilicum, made of Wax, Roſin, Black-pitch, and the ſuet of an Ox, is much commended for the curing of this Malady; as are alſo the Mucilages of Quince, Fenugreek, and Lin-ſeed, if the lid be not too ſhort; otherwiſe it is impoſſible to cure it by any kinde of means: As touching manual operation, *Vide Paræum, lib.* 10. *c.* 23.

Cap. XLV.

De Hydati.

Ὑδατὶς *ſeu Aquula*, is an increaſe of the uncluous ſubſtance in the upper eye-lid, pouring forth (continually) a humor, eſpecially in the morning betimes, before the light appear.

Thoſe children (ſaith *Albucraſis*) which have this malady lie ſleeping always upon their face, and at the dawning of the day are greatly tormented with that abundance of humors which

hath been gathered in the night; they are not able to behold the Sun, but their eye trembleth, and sheddeth tears.

If this disease be but newly begun, it may be easily helped *cum jejuniâ salivâ*: But if it be of long continuance, and included in its proper membrane, it requireth the operation of the hands.

Cap. XLVI.

De Xerophthalmia, seu Aridâ Lippitudine.

Ξηροφθαλμία, is a dry bleardness, wherein the Eyes are neither puffed up, nor send forth tears, but are onely red, and heavy with pain, and in the night the eye-lids stick fast, and are as it were glued together with thick flegm; which disease is of the longer continuance, sith the matter is tough and heavy.

This Remedy is greatly praised of *Celsus*; to take bread dipped in wine, and apply it to the eye: Also to hinder the eye-lids from sticking together; *Unguentum de Tutia* is very much commended to be used at bed time.

Cap.

Cap. XLVII.

De Sclerophthalmia, seu palpebrarum duritie.

Σκληροφθαλμία is, when the eye-lids are more hard than accustomably they use to be, and also the eye more slow in moving, more red, more painful, especially when one awaketh, the eye lids can hardly be opened, yet no moisture issueth from them, neither is there any itching, and in the corners of the eyes sticketh some flegm, dryed and folded together.

Avicen greatly extolleth these Remedies, to apply a fomentation unto the eye, with spunges wet in warm water, and after to put upon the eye the white of an Egg, with oil of Roses: when the humor is thick and salt, he useth the mucilage of Fenu-greek drawn with milk: *Unguentum rosatum Mesuæ* hath been oftentimes used with most happy success. Next follow the affects, or things that are amiss in the eye-brows.

Cap. XLVIII.

De Hordeolo.

Κριθη, *seu Hordeolum*, is a small, hard, firm, and somewhat long tumor, like unto a Barley corn, especially when it comes to suppu-

ration, having his matter contained in a little skin, growing in the outmoſt part of the eye-lid, where the hairs be, ariſing from a flegmatick humor thick and mingled with blood.

This Tumor is taken away by Barley maſticated, or chewed, upon an empty ſtomack, and ſo applyed; or by the bodie of a Fly (the head thereof being caſt away) if it be rubbed therewith.

Galen appointeth a Plaiſter of white Wax; And *Avicen* uſeth the blood of a Pigeon, or Turtle, and this Liniment: ℞ *Olibani, myrrhæ,* ana, ʒ ii. *ladani,* ʒ ß. *boracis,* ʒ i. *cum oleo liliorum, fiat linimentum.*

Chap. XLIX.

De Chalazio, ſeu Grandine.

Χαλάζιον, is a round little riſing, or ſwelling, in faſhion like a hailſtone, tranſparent, and moveable, hither and thither, ariſing from a matter that is hard, even as hard as a ſtone.

It is to be mollified and ſuppled *cum ammoniaco in aceto diſſoluto,* and mingled together *cum adipe gallinæ, vel terebinthina & cera.*

Cap.

Cap. L.

De Madarosi, seu Glabritie.

Μαδάρωσις is onely taken for the falling of hair from the eye-lids, by a flowing of sharp humors: And where the hairs do simply fall away, and the utmost part, and banks, as it were, of the eye-lids are red like unto lead, the malady is called Μίλφωσις But if the edges thereof grow thick and hard in such manner that the hair cannot there be fastned, or pierce thorow, and that the eye-lids swell, and become shining, it is then called Πτίλλωσις.

Madrosis, for the most part, invadeth the party after malignant Fevers.

Avicen useth the pouder of Mice-dung with Honey for the increasing of Hair: Also the following remedies have been often used with happy success. ℞ *Olei lini*, ℥ i. *sevi hircini, pinguedinis ursi*, ana, ℥ β. *stercoris muriam, dactylorum combustorum*, ana, ℥ i. *stercoris hirundinis*, ℥ β. *misce.*

For the Craffitude or thickness of the eye-lids, *Avicen* commendeth a Cataplasm of Endive, oil of Roses, and the white of an Egg.

Cap.

Cap. LI.

De Trichiasi, & Phalangosi.

Τριχίασις is, when preternatural hairs grow up under the natural hair, and pointing inwardly do prick the Tunicles of the eyes.

Some, to cure this malady, pull away the hairs with pincers, and then apply such medicines as may stay them from growing again: Of this sort are Ants eggs, the gall of a Calf, the blood of all sorts of Frogs: Amongst other, this of *Archigenes* is praised wonderfully, which is made of the blood and gall of an Hedg-hog, with *Castoreum* in equal proportion.

Other sear the hairs to the roots with an iron made for that purpose; but this may be more safely done in the following malady.

Φαλάγγωσις is when (the eye-lids turning inward) the hairs appear not unless the eye-lids be lifted up.

Cap. LII.

De Phthiriasi.

Φθειρίασις is when a great abundance of small Lice infest the hairs of the eye-brows; by reason of nastiness and filthiness, in those especially that seldom or never wash, and keep themselves

ſelves cleanly, and ſuch as uſe a naughty and corrupt kinde of diet.

It is to be timely and ſeaſonably cured, *ne acres fluxiones concitet.*

Ablutio palpebrarum decocto betæ & ſtaphiſagriæ laudatur: This Ointment following hath been often tried: ℞ *Unguenti roſati Meſues*, ℥ i. *ſulphuris vivi, ſtaphiſagriæ*, ℥. ß. *hydrargyri cum cum ieſunâ ſalivâ extinct.* ℥ i. *fiat unguentum*: Next follow the Affects, or things that are amiſs in the fleſh, that is, in the corners of the eyes.

CAP. LIII.

De Rhyade.

Pr'as is a conſuming, or diminiſhing, of the Caruncle (*viz.* the little piece of fleſh) that is ſituate in the greater Angle, or corner of the eye, ariſing either from ſharp humors falling upon the part, or from cleanſing Medicines formerly miſ-applied.

This diſeaſe often followeth the *Fiſtula Lachrymalis.*

It is cured by the uſe of the following Collyrium; ℞ *Aloes, thuris*, ana, ℥ i. *ſanguin. draco.* ℥ ß. *roſarum rubr. & granor. ſumach.* ana, ℈ i. *aquæ roſarum*, l. i. *Bulliant ad quartæ partis conſumptionem. Fiat inſtar Collyrii.*

CAP.

Cap. LIV.

De Encanthide.

Ἔγκανθις, is the immoderate increaſe and ſwelling of the Caruncle, or little fleſh, in the great corner of the Eye, cauſed through too much blood flowing to the part.

Si magnum & antiquum malum eſt, non niſi Chrurgiâ curatur.

Encanthis, at firſt, is cured by the uſe of burnt Allum: In the cure great heed muſt be taken, that no more be eaten away, but that which is ſuperfluous, leſt it turn to *Rhyas*.

Cap. LV.

De Anchilope.

Ἀγχίλωψ, is a Tumor between the great corner of the eye and the noſe, without any pain, inflammation, or ſolution of unity, ariſing from a dull and ſluggiſh humor, (ſomewhat reſembling Honey, and a Pultiſe) that moſt commonly is ſhut up in a little skin or bag.

This diſeaſe is hardly cured, becauſe of the delicateneſs and tenderneſs of the bone whereupon the ſwelling groweth; and becauſe it is ſo neer unto the eye, that the medicines may endanger the ſame.

In

In the beginning, *Emplastrum contra rupturam*, or *Unguentum de bolo*, with a little *Opium* added, is highly commended, to repel and beat back.

In the increase, *Ætius* appointeth this remedy; ℞ *thuris*, ʒ i. *myrrhæ*, ʒ i. *ladani*, ʒ i. *ceræ* ʒ i. *alumin. sciss.* ʒ ß. *spumæ nitri*, ʒ ß. Beat these together, and with the grossest part of *Oleum irinum* make them soft, and fit to be used.

Cap. LVI.

De Ægilope, seu Fistula Lachrymali.

Αἰγίλωψ is a little *Fistula* (attended with smart, pain, and an inflammation) in the corner of the eye, neer to the root of the nose, out of which issueth continual flegm, or a thin humor, arising of some former disease, as of *Anchilops* suppurated, but either not speedily opened, or negligently dressed.

A Lachrymal Fistula that is newly begun, *& quæ orificium habet extrinsecum ac manifestum, medicamentis curabilis est*; but that which is deep and old, and hath fouled the bone, is scarcely cured without burning. Sometimes *Ægilops* turns to a *Cancer*, which comes with a pricking pain; extention of the veins, hardness and blewness of the skin, and then it is better to let it alone, because Medicines will inlarge it, *doloresque acerbiores excitat.* *Hildanus*

Hildanus boasteth that he cured a *Fistula lachrymalis cum ossis carie, in puero tredecim annorum*, with Medicines alone, dilating of it with prepared spunges, and after sprinkling *Euphorbium* into it, and that very much and often; and after applying only an Emplaster of gum *elemi*; having used these things diligently for the space of divers weeks, he perceived a scale of the bone, which he drew forth; and then with half a drop of Tolutan Balsam upon a little lint, once in a day conveyed into the Ulcer, he perfectly consolidated the Fistula in a short time: Next follow the diseases of the *Adnata* Tunicle.

Cap. LVII.

De Ophthalmia, seu Lippitudine.

Ophthalmia. The Ophthalmy, is an inflammation of the *Adnata* Tunicle or Membrane in the eye called *Conjunctiva*, joyned with swelling, extension, pain, redness, and a flowing forth of tears; arising from a sharp blood distending the small veins that belong to the Membrane.

Alvi fluxus Ophthalmiæ superveniens, bonus; humorum enim abundantia evacuatur, & ad inferiora retrahitur. Curatio est difficilis, si ophthalmia pueros infestat, because that it continually floweth from a tender and a weak head. It is desperate, if it be by consent from the membranes of the brain,

brain, and the parts contained within the skull: An old pain in the eyes is very dangerous; *Causa enim contumaciam arguit*, and it is to be feared *ne suppuratio aut exulceratio succedat*. They who have great eyes are most subject to this disease.

A certain Gentleman, fifty years old, having an *Ophthalmia*, was thus cured: First, there was administred for four nights together, ℥ ß. of *Pilulæ de Succino Craton.* made in three Pills; these gave five or six stools the following days without any griping; outwardly was applied to the forehead the following Plaister: ℞ *Mastiches, myrrhæ, thuris*, ana, ℥ i. ß. *sanguinis Draconis*, ℥ i. *Boli Armeni, farinæ fabarum*, ana, ℥ ß. *Croci*, ℥ i. *cum albumine ovorum, oleo rosarum, & modicuculo, fiat frontale*; into the eye was distilled the following Collyrium: ℞ *Tutiæ præparatæ*, ℥ i. ß. *camphoræ, croci*, ana, gr. xii. tye them up together in a fine rag, and hang them in Rose-water, and White-wine, of each half an ounce; of this there was dropt into his eyes, he lying on his back, two or three drops, three or four times a day; whilst this was doing, he used the following decoction: ℞ *Sarsaparillæ incisæ & contusæ*, ℥ ii. *ligni Guaiaci incisi*, ℥ i. *sassafras incis.* ℥ ii. Infuse them in 15. pints of spring-water for 12. hours, then boil them till five pints be wasted, after take it from the fire, adding presently of Cinnamon bruised, ℥ i. let it pass through

an

an Hyppocras bag: dose ʒ vi. taken hot, being in bed, composing the body to sweat gently; after sweating, the sweat was rubbed off gently with fine dry warm linnen; an ordinary drink was made of the second decoction, which was used in those dayes he did not sweat: Thus in twenty days he was cured, beyond all expectation.

Another Gentleman, being grievously vexed with the same disease, was cured by the following Medicines: ℞ *Pillularum Succin* ʒ i. *pil. aureorum*, ʒ ß. *troch. agarici*, ϑ i. *cum syrupo de betonica, f. pil. numero* 10. He took five of these when he went to bed, which gave him the next day six stools; the other five he took the following night: To his forehead and temples there was applied an astringent Plaister, and upon his eyes whites of Eggs well beat n with Rosewater and womans milk: Into the eyes was dropt one or two drops, twice or thrice a day, of this Ophthalmick Collyrium: ℞ *Sarcocollæ in lacte asinino lotæ*, ʒ iii. *tutiæ præparatæ*, ʒ ii. *aloes* ʒ i. *sacchari candi alb.* ʒ i. ß. *croci*, gr. iii. *aquæ rosarum*, ʒ iv. Mix them, letting them stand a day, shaking them before you use it: By these he was cured.

A certain Gentlewoman, being miserably afflicted with a hot distillation in her eyes, so that she could not open them in the morning, was thus helped: After purging with *Pil. de succino Crat.* the following remedy was applied to her eyes:

℞ *Sm.*

℞ *Succi Sempervivi cochlear.* i. *vini albi, cochlear.* ii. *misce.* Of which there was dropt one or two drops into the eyes, laying upon them all night a double linen rag wet in the same; this mitigated the heat: After, there was some of the Op'thalmick Collyrium, prescribed in the former Observation, distilled into her eyes twice or thrice a day; and so at length she was perfectly cured.

A Country man, fifte yeers of age, being troubled with an old Inflammation of his eyes, by the advice of a Physician, did for a long time observe a cooling diet, and did drink water, but found no ease: At last, another Countryman perswaded him to leave off that cooling diet, and give himself to drink pure wine; after his first cup of Wine he perceived his eyes to be better, and within a few days, continuing the same drink, his eyes became well. Indeed *Hippocrates* saith, that pains of the eyes are sometimes cured by drinking pure Wine; *quando scilicet Ophthalmia fit à sanguine crasso & pituitoso oculorum tunicis impacto*, which by the use of pure Wine is melted, attenuated, and discussed.

A Child, new born, was troubled with redness of the eyes, and much filth which came from them like quittor; after the disease had continued three moneths, by the advice of a certain Physician, Cotton Wool was every night laid upon each eye, being first diligently dryed over

the coals, and well teased and pulled asunder with the fingers, and afterward each eye was covered with a little Cotton, in manner of a Bolster, which was swathed down. In the morning the Cotton Wool was much fouled with the foresaid matter: This Remedy being continued divers nights together, the Infant was perfectly cured.

A Vesicatory applied to the forepart of the head, as *Forestus* reports, did a wonderful cure upon an old woman with sore eyes.

Zacutus Lusitanus cured an old Ophthalmy, which would no otherwise be removed, in a whole year, with a Mercurial Unguent, although there was no apparent sign of the French disease; being perswaded by *Mercurialis*, who (in his Book *de Morbo Gallico*) saith, When you see any disease that wil not be cured by ordinary means, imagine it to be the *Lues Venerea*.

Cataplasma ex medulla panis tritici, & pomi assati, cum lacte muliebri, pauxillo croci, & succhari saturni, plurimùm in Ophthalmiâ laudatur.

Plura de hac ægritudine vide in meo Enchiridio Medico, lib. 3. cap. 5. *& etiam in meâ Scholâ Physicâ*, Med. 51, 53, *&* 59.

A certain old man, by reason of a defluxion of Rheum falling into his eyes, had his sight so far weakned, that he could not go without one to guide him; of which disease he was cured, and his sight restored, by putting into his eyes, every night when he went to bed, five or six of the seeds

ſeeds of Clary, which drew the Phlegmatick humors out of his eyes, and cleanſed the tunicle or coat called *Cornea*: Indeed this Obſervation doth more properly belong to the Chapter *de Albugine.*

Solenander commends highly the decoction of Quince leaves, which are to be gathered, without breaking, in the beginning of the Spring, and kept diligently, that they be neither duſty nor muſty, nor otherwiſe defiled; and when you uſe them, boil one handful of them in pure water, and let the eyes be often waſhed therewith: It is a wonder (ſaith he) to ſee how it doth preſerve, cleanſe, and ſtop Rheumes in the eyes.

Cap. LVIII.

De Taraxi, ſeu Conturbatione.

Τάραξις, is taken for a ſwift Inflammation of the eye, being red and moiſt, but leſs grievous than *Ophthalmia*, proceeding from external cauſes.

If the heat of the Sun, or the fire, have cauſed this affect, then the Cataplaſm mentioned in the latter end of the preceding Chapter cures it, if applyed thereto; alſo a Cataplaſm of new drawn *Caſsia*, is held by ſome to be excellent.

If winde, ſmoak, and duſt have been the cauſe,

the eyes are to be waſhed with Milk blood-warm, and ſleep to be taken thereupon.

If it happens by a blow or a fall, then blood ought immediatly to be drawn forth by opening a vein.

If from the ſtinging of a Bee, or Waſp, or Hornet; then Repellers *ex albumine ovi, lacte muliebri, &c.* are to be impoſed.

Cap. LIX.

De Chemoſi.

Χήμωσις is, when the eye-lids are, as it were, inverted, and turned the inſide outward, ſo as the eyes can ſcarce be covered therewith, and the white of the eye, called *Conjunctiva*, ſtands out higher then the black, and the redneſs doth cover moſt part of the *iris* or circle.

Chemoſis eadem remedia, quæ ophthalmia, poſtulat, ſed vehementiora; becauſe of the exceeding great inflammation, accompanied with moſt vehement pain.

Cap. LX.

De Pterygio, ſeu ungue oculorum.

Πτερύγιον, The Haw, nail, or little wing, (as they term it) of the eye, or, as ſome call it, the arrow,

arrow, is a little membrane that is nervous, fibrous, and somewhat white, which proceedeth forth from the corners of the eyes, (the greater of them especially) and cleaveth fast unto the Adnata tunicle; and is sometimes drawn forth in length even unto the Cornea tunicle; and very often (if it so much increase) covereth and overspreadeth the Pupilla or ball of the eye, and so hindereth the sight.

A new Haw, that is small, may be cured with Medicines; but an old over-grown one, covering the black of the eye, cannot be cured but by Chirurgery. If the eye affected grow smaller, *Malum est signum, partis enim debilitatem arguit.* A Haw which is thick, hard, and black, cannot be cured, *Cancrosam enim naturam obtinet.*

This pouder is very much commended, and hath been often used with happy success; ℞ *Ossis sepiæ,* ℈ *sacchari candi,* ʒ i. *Vitrioli,* ℈ ß. *tutiæ præparatæ,* ʒ ß. *misce. Fiat pulvis subtilissimus,* to lay upon the Haw.

Cap. LXI.

De Panno.

Pannus, The Pin or Web of the Eye, is a certain red substance, like unto a small piece of cloth, arising from the exuberancy and

over-great abounding of blood, in the exterior veins of the eye.

Recens hac affectio medicamentis; inveterata tantùm manus operâ curatur.

Curatio absterſione, per ea ſupra-dicta in capite de Encanthide, & de Pterygio, perficitur. Vide etiam meam Scholam Phyſicam, Med. 82.

Cap. LXII.

De Hypoſphagmate, ſeu Suggillatione.

Ὑπόσφαγμα, The Hypoſphagm or Sugillation (as they call it) is a blemiſh or ſpot, reddiſh, or black and blew, ariſing from blood poured forth of the veins being opened, and common to the tunicle Cornea.

Sugillatio in adnata tunica ſalubrior, quàm in Cornea.

In curing this malady, blood-letting is moſt neceſſary; and of locall Medicines, the blood of a Turtle or Pigeon taken out of its wing is excellent at the beginning, the cure being then moſt eaſie. Or a Collyrium compoſed *ex ſanguine columbarum ex alis detracti*, ℥ ii. *lactis mulieris temper.* ℥. ß. *thuris*, ℈ i. Alſo the Cataplaſm of Hyſſop, ſodden with Cows milk, is praiſed of *Avicen*; or the tops of Hyſſop may be boiled in ordinary and common water, and tyed up in a little bag, and ſo applyed. We may with-

withstand the Inflammation by the white of an Egg well shaken together; and if there be present any *pus*, or purulent matter, the same may be lessened by a Collyry composed *ex mucilag. fænugr. cum aqua fæniculi, & melle rosaceo.*

Water of Honey does most certainly take away spots of the eyes; but if the eye be pained withal, the pain must first be asswaged, before this water be used: And so much of the diseases of the Adnata Tunicle; next follows those of the Tunicle *Cornea.*

Cap. LXIII.

De Corneæ tunicæ crassitie.

Crassities corneæ tunicæ, The thickness of the Horny-membrane, is an extream drying of the substance thereof, joyned with a certain corrugation or wrinkling; in so much that the Patient sees as through smoak; arising either from the incautelous, and careless application of cold Remedies; or else from gross and thick humors that insinuate themselves.

Si Ρυτίδωσις, *corrugatio, sit ex humoribus crassis impactis, & recens adhuc, curari potest: Si vero diuturnum sit, & ex vehementi frigidorum usu, vix curatur.*

In curatione laudatur, chelidoniæ succus expressus, & oculis guttatim instillatus.

Cap. LXIV.

De Nebula.

Nebula, or the little cloud, is the colour of the tunicle *Cornea*, altered and changed by a ſubtile humor flowing forth.

That which is prevalent in this caſe, is, the pouder of *Margarites*, prepared in the water of Roſes and Fennel: As alſo *Saccharum albiſſimum (candi dictum) in aqua euphraſiæ, chelidoniæ aut fœniculi diſſolutum: Vide* Foreſtum, *lib. 6. obſervat. 56. ubi reperies infantem à nebulis hoc ſaccharo curatum.*

Amatus Luſitanus reports, that he cured thick clouds in the eye of a girl twelve years of age, *poſt decocti ſalſæparillæ exhibitionem per viginti dies, ſequenti Collyrio.*

℞ *Mellis in ipſo favo*, lb. ii. *ſummitatum fœniculi, flor. ſambuci, euphraſiæ*, ana, P. ii. *ſacchari candi*, ℥ iv. *Deſtillentur in B. M. & aqua inſtilletur in oculos.*

Laſtly, The yellow colour of the jaundies, which appears moſt in the eyes, when the jaundies is cured, is eaſily diſcuſſed, by taking the ſume of Vinegar into the eyes, *ſi curam accelerare velis.*

Cap.

Cap. LXV.

De Albugine.

Ἀύκωμα, *seu Albugo*, is a white spot, rendring the Cornea tunicle so thick, that there is denied all manner of passage unto the visible species.

As to the Prognostick; An *Albugo* which comes of flegm, or a thick humor remaining after an Ophthalmy, is easily cured, *præsertim si inveterata non sit*; but that which cometh after a wound, or an ulcer, and is a scar, is very hardly cured, especially in those that are ancient.

The following decoction is much commended in *Albugo.*

℞ *Rad. althæa* ℥ i. *foliorum malvæ, euphrasiæ, chelidoniæ maj.* ana, m. i. *sem. lini & fœnugraci*, ana, ʒ iii. *florum meliloti*, P. i. *Fiat decoctio in aqua fontis, cujus vapor recipiatur in oculum manè & serò.*

Also the water of Honey, prescribed in the preceding Chapter *de Nebula*, is very good to take away all blemishes in the eye, *si usus illius diu continuetur.*

Cap.

Cap. LXVI.

De Phlyctanis, ſeu Puſtulis corneæ.

Φλύταιναι, *ſeu Puſtulæ*, are little riſings, common to the *Adnata* and *Cornea* tunicles, like the grain or ſeeds of Millet, ariſing from a ſharp, ſerous, or wheyiſh humor, lifting up the Membranes.

Phlyctænæ in Adnata minus periculoſæ ſunt, quàm in Cornea. The more ſuperficial theſe Puſtules be, the leſs dangerous they are, the more inward, the more deſperate; for it is to be feared, leſt the whole thickneſs of the *Cornea* be eroded, and ſo either the watery humour will flow forth, or elſe the *Uvea* ſtart out.

Saccharum Saturni (or Sugar of *Saturn*) with the water of Eye-bright, is (here) of all remedies the beſt and chiefeſt: You may frame your Medicine thus: ℞ *Aquæ euphraſiæ*, ℥ i. *aquæ roſarum*, ℥ i. ß. *ſacchari ſaturni*, gr. xv. *tutiæ præparatæ*, ℈. ß. *miſce, & utere.*

Cap. LXVII.

De Corneæ Ruptura.

Ruptura Corneæ tunicæ, The Rupture of the Horny tunicle happens either from an Ulcer or Wound, or elſe from an afflux of humors, by

by which the ſaid Membrane is ſo diſtended, that it cracks in the middle, and the humors contained are let out.

Incurabilis eſt plerumq; hæc affectio, & viſus privationem relinquit.

Some foment the part with a decoction of red Roſes, Solomons ſeal, Bramble buds, Shepherds purſe, and Plantane, boiled in red Wine, if there be no Inflammation; but if there be, in Spring water; and for the perfect conſolidation and cure, they uſe this Collyrium.

℞ *Aloes lotæ, tutiæ præparatæ, & ſarcocollæ nutritæ in lacte muliebri*, ana, ℈. ß. *croci*, gr. v. *cum mucilagine gummi tragacanthi, fiat collyrium.*

CAP. XLVIII.

De Corneæ & Adnatæ Ulceribus.

Ulcera corneæ & adnatæ tunicæ, Ulcers of the Horne and Adnata tunicle, are wont to ariſe from ſharp corroding humours flowing into the eyes; and ſometimes they follow the *Phlyctænæ*, or little ſwellings which breed in the Cornea, but not till they break. There are divers ſorts of theſe Ulcers mentioned in Authors:

Βόθριον, or *Foſſula*, is a hollow, narrow, and hard Ulcer, without filthy matter.

Κοίλωμα

Κοίλωμα, is broader, but not so deep.

Ἄργεμον, or *Ulcus Coronale*, is a round Ulcer in the white of the eye, neer unto the circle named Iris, or the rainbow; it is white, neer to the apple of the eye, and red in the membrane *conjunctiva*.

Ἔφιδρωμα is a deep, filthy, and crustie Ulcer.

The Ulcers of the eyes are dangerous, and hard to be cured, but more in the *Cornea*, than in the *Adnata*; an Ulcer in the *Pupilla* is more dangerous, because, after it is cured, it will leave a scar, which will hinder the perspicuity of the *Cornea*, and so the sight will be hurt.

The following Collyrium doth moderately dry and cleanse: ℞ *Aquar. verbenæ, & plantaginis*, ana, ℥ ii. *sacchari candi*, ℥ ß. *misce pro Collyrio*; *vel* ℞ *Aquæ mellis in B. M. Destillatæ, & aquæ rosarum*, ana, *partes æquales*.

Cap. LXIX.

De Nomis, seu ulceribus depascentibus.

Νομαὶ, *seu ulcera depascentia*, are malicious and painful Ulcers, attended with a Fever, which in time doth gnaw and consume the parts, next adjoyning to the eyes, as the muscles and eye-lids, beginning partly at the Corners, partly at the white of the eye, and sometimes at the Horney membrane.

If

If the veins and Arteries of the temples seem very full, it will be most expedient to let them bleed: To the forehead and temples may be applied an emplaister made of *Emplastrum contra rupturam, Unguentum Comitissæ, & desiccativum rubrum* mixed together: And for the eye, you may use the Collyrium set down in the former Chapter.

I have sometimes used *aqua spermatis ranarum*, which is very powerful to stay and overcome the evill and spreading nature of the humour.

Cap. LXX.

De Cancro Corneæ.

Καρκίνωμα, *corneæ tunicæ*, is a little Ulcer, happening in the black of the eye, which cannot be closed, very painful, replete with swoln vessels, as in the disease called *Varix*; and sometimes when it seems to be closed up, upon no manifest occasion, it opens again, and becomes ulcerous.

This disease is accounted incurable, as well in the eye, as in any other part, when it is fixed; except it be taken away by manual operation.

Amongst local medicines, the white of an Egg beaten with womans milk is to be praised by many; also Lintels sodden and steeped in Plantain

tain water, or juyce, the Mucilages of Quinces, and Lin-seed, often renewed.

Moreover the flesh of Chickens is very powerful to asswage pain, and some say that the disease it self hath been cured by it alone. *Vide Tractatum meum de Tumoribus præter naturam*, sect. 2. cap. 7. pag. 98, & 99. Some apply the flesh of young Pigeons while it is warm, cut in thin broad pieces.

Sic etiam concipio hunc & præcedentem morbum de Nomis (quamvis curatu impossibiles teneantur) curari posse Salivatione usu mercurii dulcis Antimoniique diaphoretici curiosè administrati, procuratâ, post sufficientem totius corporis sarsæparillæ, &c. *decoctione, præparationem. Vide dicta* Zacuti Lusitani, *& Mercurialis, supra posita, capite* 57. *De Ophthalmia versus finem, eaque* Alexandri Trajani Petri, *infra, capite de Suffusione.*

Cap. LXXI.

De Vulneribus Corneæ, & oculorum dolore.

Vulnera Corneæ, Wounds of the *Cornea*, are made by the violence of things pricking, cutting, bruising, or otherwise loosing the continuity thereof.

They require first, Evacuation, *per venæsectionem præsertim.* Secondly, Revulsion, *per Ca-*

taplasmata

taplasmata super palpebram duntaxat imposita. Thirdly, Consolidation; and for this purpose the strains of twelve Eggs well-beaten with a little Rose-water, and so put into the eye, are very much commended: It is a remedy held *pro secreto.* Upon the eye-lid may be applyed fine round pleageants of flax or soft tow, as broad as a shilling, dipped in the white of an Egg, beaten to Oyl; it must be renewed as it drieth, and this will not only draw away the corrupt or bruised blood, but also cleanse and cool the eye.

Dolor oculorum, oculis, præcipuè ob tunicas externas, convenit. Mitigatur albumine ovorum; ab opiatis cavendum.

Some highly commend this Anodyne medicine for the eyes: ℞ *Pomi dulcis assati,* ʒ ß. *Camphoræ,* gr. xv. *croci,* gr. v. *cum aquâ rosarum, & lacte muliebri: Fiat Cataplasma.*

CAP. LXXII.

De Hypopyo, seu pure sub Cornea.

Ὑπόπυος is an heap of corrupt matter possessing about half the black of the eye, or shining through the Horney coat, which covereth the *Pupilla,* arising most commonly from a stroke or contusion.

Galen reports, That there was one *Justus,* an Oculist in his time, that cured many of this disease

diſeaſe by ſhaking their heads; for ſetting them ſtraight upon a ſeat, and taking hold on both ſides of their head, he ſhaked them till he perceived the mattter to deſcend.

Some highly commend this following Remedy; ℞ *Aquarum verbenæ, ruſæ, chelidon, roſarum & fœniculi*, ana, ℥ ß. *aloes opt. tutiæ præparatæ*, ana, ℈ ß. *Sacchari candi*, ℥ i. *Pulverizentur & miſceantur, addendo lactis muliebris tantillum, & fiat collyrium*; of which drop ſome into the eyes twice or thrice in the day: But this mixture is excellent.

℞ *Croci, aloes, myrrhæ*, ana, ℈ i. *vini*, ℥ iii. *mellis*, ℥ vi. *Diſſolvatur crocus in vino. Deinde cum aloe & myrrha miſceantur. Tandem mel addatur. Hoc remedio oculi illinantur.* And thus much touching the diſeaſes of the Cornea tunicle, we proceed next to thoſe of the Uvea.

CAP. LXXIII.

De Proptoſi, ſeu Uveæ procidentiâ

ΠΡόπτωσις, is here taken for a ſtarting, or falling out of the Membrane named Uvea, when the Horney tunicle is either looſed or broken by a wound or an ulcer; and as this malady appeareth greater or leſs, ſo there are numbred divers kinds thereof, having names given unto

unto them from the likeneſs of thoſe things which they do repreſent.

Si enim parva uveæ portio procidat μυοκέφαλον *dicitur, quòd formam capitis muſcæ habeat:* But if the greateſt part of the Uvea iſſueth forth, ſo that it over-reacheth the eye-lid, repreſenting an Apple hanging by the ſtalk, it is then called μῆλον. Ἦλος is, when the Uvea being ſo far thruſt out of the eye-lids, becometh hard, and the horny coat round about being brawnie, preſſeth it down, as if it were the head of a nail.

The cure of this diſeaſe is difficult, and the more when the Uvea comes moſt forth; *ſi verò minor ſit, ut in myocephalo, curationem admittit.*

Proptoſis medicamentis aſtringentibus ſine aſperitate (qualia in Corneæ ruptura ſuprà fuere propoſita) curatur; and if it be not removed by theſe, then it is requiſite that we make uſe of the inciſion knife.

Cap. LXXIV.

De Mydriaſi, ſeu Pupillæ Dilatatione.

Μυδρίασις, is when the *Pupilla* is enlarged (above, and beſides the ordinary courſe of nature) toward the Iris, or parti-coloured circle of the eye, whereby the ſight is either much empaired, or utterly loſt.

They which are troubled with this diſeaſe, which ſome call πλατυκοεία, do think every thing which they ſee to be greater than it is; which error cometh by the ſhattering of the ſpirits, at the largeneſs of the hole in the Apple of the eye. Sometimes it is not only enlarged and ſtretched abroad, but it ſeemeth to be removed from the middeſt of the eye, and to have changed his place, which (in *Arnoldus*) is called, *Pupillæ è loco remotio.*

If the dilatation of the *Pupilla* happens through ſiccity or drineſs, extending the Uvea, (like as we ſee in skins or Hides that are perforated) it is not to be cured without ſome difficulty: But if it ariſe from humidity or moiſture, the cure is much more eaſie: *Quæ à percuſsione oritur incurabilis eſt, ſi uvea ſit lacerata. Si poſt vehementem capitis dolorem, magna ſequatur pupillæ uſque ad iridem dilatatio, exigua ſanationis ſpes eſt, ob immodicam materiæ copiam.*

The cure is varied according to the variety of the cauſe; if this malady proceed from drineſs, the beſt remedy is Goats milk, wherewith you may waſh and drench the eye often; if from moiſture, then this following Collyrium may ſafely be uſed: ℞ *Roſarum rubr. ſiccarum*, ℈ ii. *croci*, *ſpicæ-nardi*, *corticis thuris*, ana, ℈ ß. *tutiæ præparatæ*, *ſpodii*, *acaciæ*, ana, ℈ i. Bring them into a pouder, and put them in a thin linnen cloth, and tie it; then hang it in three ounces of Roſe-water,

ter, and wash the eyes often with the water, dropping into them, squeezing the cloth as often as you use the water. If it comes from wind (after universal evacuations, which are not to be neglected *in oculorum morborum curatione*) you may foment the eyes with the decoction of Fennel, Rue, Dill, red Roses, and Myrtles, made in Rose-water, with the fourth part of white Wine. If it come with a stroak, and there be no inflammation, you may apply at the first a Cataplasm, *ex farina fabarum, foliis plantaginis, & rosis rubris, cum aqua rosarum paratum:* after that, you may often drop therein the blood of a Pigeon, which is a most excellent remedy in all wounds and contusions of the eyes. *Si vero adsit inflammatio, instar opthalmiæ curanda est.*

CAP. LXXV.

De Myosi, seu Pupillæ Angustiâ.

Μύωσις, *seu Angustia pupillæ*, The streightness or narrowness of the *Pupilla* is, when it is rendred and made narrower than naturally it ought to be, thereby hindring the sight.

As to the Prognostick, A streightness in the *Pupilla*, which cometh from the loss of the watery humor in the eye, is incurable, because when that is once lost, it cannot be recruited, especially in old folks. *In pueris tamen aliquando per*

vulnus effusus humor aqueus reparatus atque regeneratus est. A Constriction of the *Pupilla* from drineſs can ſcarce or very hardly be cured. *Illa verò quæ ab humiditate fit, in ſuo principio, & adhuc recens, facilè curari poteſt, inveterata verò difficilimè.*

The cure of this diſeaſe differeth not from the former, for they come both from the ſame cauſes, namely, drineſs or moiſture.

Cap. LXXVI.

De Hypochyma, ſeu Suffuſione.

Ὑπόχυμα, *ſeu Suffuſio*, A Suffuſion or Cataract, is a heap of ſuperfluous humors made thick, between the horny membrane and the Cryſtalline humour, directly upon the apple of the eye, ſwimming above the wateriſh humour in that place, which *Celſus* affirmeth to be void and empty, hindering the ſight, or (at leaſt) the diſcerning and judging of ſuch things as are before the eyes.

A Suffuſion newly begun, when the Patient can perceive an Object as through a cloud, is curable, as *Galen* ſaith: A Cataract in an old man, whoſe eyes are naturally of a weak conſtitution, is altogether uncurable. *Si ex febre acuta, peripneumonia, phrenitide, aut dolore capitis intenſo ſuffuſio proveniat, difficillimè curatur.* A black

Cataract

Cataract free from all brightneſs, can neither be cured by Phyſick, nor Chirurgery; becauſe the viſive ſpirits are deſtroyed; but a cleer Cataract that hath ſome ſplendor, is curable. *Suffuſio confirmata, in qua materia jam concreta eſt, diſcuti medicamentis non poteſt, & ſola compunctione curabilis eſt.* That which moveth, and is coloured like Quick-ſilver is incurable; as alſo, that which is green, dark, or very yellow. A Cataract which repreſenteth objects full of holes, is not to be tampered with: The Cataract which is fit for touching uſeth to be sky-coloured, and ſea-green, or of the colour of Iron or Lead, not black; alſo it ought to be like a thin skin, which may be rolled about the needle; for if it be too thick and ſolid, it cannot be touched, which you may perceive when it is like Chalk, or Hail.

Quercetan, in his Diſpenſatory, doth much commend the Infuſion of *Crocus metallorum*, which is thus prepared: ℞ *Aquarum chelidonii maj.* ℥ vi. *croci metallorum*, ℥ i. *Infundantur ſimul*, and drop three or four drops of this water warmed into the eyes, three or four times a day for a long continuance. *Fonſeca* ſaith, That he knew one cured by this water, who was very dim-ſighted many moneths: This is the excellency of it, which few other Medicines have; it cleanſeth very powerfully, without any ſharpneſs.

It is good to chew ſweet Fennel-ſeeds in the morning ſome ſpace of time, and then to fill the mouth with white Wine; and when it is warm, to waſh the eyes therewith, till they begin to ſmart.

It is no leſs profitable to let a child eat ſweet Fennel-ſeeds in a morning, and afterwards breathe into the eyes.

You may make bread with the bran in it, with the pouder of Rue, Celandine, Eye-bright, Betony, and Fennel, with a little Honey, which as ſoon as it drawn, and cut in pieces, muſt be put between two peuter, or ſilver diſhes; whence will come a water, which *Zechius* affirmeth, dropped into the eyes doth wonders.

Alexander Trajanus Petronus declares, that a certain man, before he had the French diſeaſe, being blinde of one eye with a thick Suffuſion, was wonderfully freed from his Cataract and Pox both at once *hydrargyri inunctione*: Neither is it without reaſon that Cataracts may be diſſolved with that Unction, when we ſee by experience, that very hard tumors of thick and groſs flegm are powerfully diſſolved by the Unction of Quick-ſilver.

Plura de Suffuſione vide in meo Enchiridio Medico, lib. 3. c. 6. Next, of what is amiſs in the humors of the eyes.

CAP.

Cap. LXXVII.

De Humoris aquei vitiis.

Humor aqueus, The watery Humor is out of its natural condition when it is distempered in quantity or quality: When the distemper is in quantity, it is enlarged or diminished, and makes the *Pupilla* be dilated or contracted; which diseases are mentioned before in their places. When the distemper is in quality, it becomes thicker, and that comes from another humour mixed with it, and that is called *Suffusio*, which we spake of in the Chapter preceding: Indeed the faults or things amiss in the watery humor, are especially four, *Imminutio*, *Effusio*, *Crassitudo*, & *Obscuratio*.

Cap. LXXVIII.

De Humoris Crystallini vitiis.

Humor Crystallinus, The Crystalline humor is the chief instrument of sight, and therefore ought to be kept more pure and perspicuous than the rest; those things that are amiss in this humor, are especally three.

First, Τραύωμα, or the changing of the Crystalline humor into a grey, or sky-colour, arising from exficcation, which causeth the Patient to apprehend all objects as through smoke and little clouds.

Secondly, *Nυκταλωπία, seu cæcitas nocturna*, or a nocturnal blindneſs; with the which ſuch as are affected ſee indifferently well in the day-time, but more obſcurely and dimly after ſun-ſet, and in the night time nothing at all.

Thirdly, *Situs mutatus*, or the ſcituation changed, *qui multipliciter accidere ſolet.*

Moreover, although many Authors do not diſtinguiſh between a Glaucoma, and a Suffuſion, yet they which diligently obſerve may diſtinguiſh them thus: In a Suffuſion there is a white in the very Pupilla, and very neer the Membrane called Cornea; but in Glaucoma it lieth deeper.

Incurabilis eſt hic affectus, præcipuè in ſenibus, in quibus ſiccitas partium emendari non poteſt; but if it be not manifeſt that the fault is in the Cryſtalline, and there is ſuſpition of a Suffuſion, you may uſe the Remedies preſcribed for it.

I read of a certain Phyſician, who going up a Ladder to take a Book from a ſhelf, and turning his eyes violently upwards, ſaw all things afterwards turned upwards, as though men walked upon their heads, which came by the attraction and diſplacing of the Cryſtalline. For a quarter of a year after, when again he turned up his eyes violently, his natural ſight returned, and all things appeared in right order. Hence it appears that by a violent motion of the eye, the Cryſtalline may be diſplaced, & again by the ſame motion be ſet right.

The juyce of Chickweed, or Fennel, dropped into

into the eye, is very much commended in the cure of *Nyctalopia*, as also to receive the vapour of Rue, Fennel, Eye-bright, Celandine, Ligni-Aloes, and Saffron, sodden together in Wine or water, or else to distill them with Honey, and so put the water into the eyes.

Cap. LXXIX.

De Humoris vitrei vitiis.

Humor vitreus, The vitreous or Glassie humour, is next under the Crystalline, and therefore it is made by nature transparent, that the Species carried to the Optick nerve may be pure and clean: Those things that are amiss in this humour are these:

First, The Augmentation thereof, by which not only the Pupilla is more dilated, *sed etiam Crystallinus obumbratur*, and hath as it were a mist cast before it, and the spirits also much dulled and blunted.

Secondly, Diminution, from whence the tunicles are wrinkled up together, and the Pupilla contracted.

Thirdly, *Crassities*, or the thickness thereof, which ariseth from the admixture of some other humour; and this cannot be perceived by any signs, but only it is judged so probably by reason, for the vitreous humour cannot be seen, or its condition known; and therefore Practitioners

are

are constrained to confound it, and to make it one with *Gutta serena, quia nullum vitium in oculis appareat.*

Moreover, This humour may be out of order in respect of its scituation, namely, when any part of it by a blow or contusion shall be brought before the Crystalline.

The vitreous humour being displaced can by no art be reduced to its former condition. But this by nature hath sometimes been done, and therefore the whole business is to be committed unto her. Next follow those diseases that infest and annoy the globe of the eye.

Cap. LXXX.

De oculi Atrophia, & Misrophthalmo.

Ἀτροφία is then, when the parts of the eye consume and waste away, by reason of some evacuation, and over-great exsiccation. It differeth ὀστέῳ, that is, the consumption of the eye, because there in is only a diminishing of the Apple, and not of the whole eye, because therein is only a diminishing of the Apple, and not of the whole eye; which in *Atrophia* is smaller and lesser than naturally it should be, there appearing a hollow deepness, it being sunk down within the circle, and the sight darkned and dimmed in such sort, that the things which they

they look upon, do seem much greater then they are.

Malum curatu difficile est: Neque enim siccitas in ulla corporis parte facilè curatur; & nisi naturè ei succurratur, causa cæcitatis esse solet.

It is cured by those medicaments that humect and moisten (and chiefly the brest milk of a woman) laid therein.

Μικρόφθαλμος that is, the pinking eye, is, when any one hath from his birth so little eyes that they seem scarcely opened, albeit they are not sunk down within the circle, more than they should be; whereunto it is not expedient to apply any medicine, sith nature cannot be amended.

Cap. LXXXI.

De Oculi procidentia, & Exopthalmo.

Ἔκτασμα, is when the eye either stands out of its Orb, in an unusual and unbeseeming manner; or otherwise falleth out so (at least) that it cannot be covered with the eye-lids.

If it happen through some external cause, as the sounding of an Instrument, or hard labour in child-bearing; It is cured, First, by putting back the eye into its proper seat: Secondly, by reteining and keeping the same in its place, by Fomentations made of Astringents; to wit, Roses, Pome-

Pomegranate flowers, and *Acacia.* Thirdly, and lastly, by blood-letting: If Resolution of the Muscles be the cause thereof, then Apophlegmatisms are very available.

Ἐξόφθαλμος, The Oxe eye, called of some the goggle eye, is also a standing out, or lifting up, and as it were, a casting forth of the eye, from the hollowness and circle wherein it is set and placed, as a precious stone within his Collet. But this affection or disposition is meerly natural, as we may see in such as have great eyes, and to them it is not needfull to apply any thing.

Cap. LXXXII.

De Hippo.

Ἵππος, is an affection of the eye, coming at the first framing, and from the birth of the party, wherein the eyes cannot abide in one place, but are always shaking, and continually trembling in such manner, that you may behold the eye going hither and thither without any rest.

Although *Gorræus* accounteth it no disease, because no Physician hath set down any cure for it, yet in labouring to redress this fault, I would use the Instrument called a Mask, as we hinted, to the end, that he which were molested there-

therewith might not see but by that little hole, whereby the eye should be compelled to stay in that place in looking, which might cause it afterward to remain more stedfast.

Some think it best to binde or roll the eyes for a time, and then again to unroll them, which may be profitable in this affection, as also in the squint-eye, called *Strabismus*.

Cap. LXXXIII.

De Paralysi, seu oculi resolutione.

Παράλυσις is here taken for a want of sense and motion in the eye, when it can neither be moved to the right side nor to the left, up nor down, because the Muscles are benummed, and if any sharp remedie be laid to, it cannot feel the same.

If the whole eye be loosed, it is hardly cured, especially in those that are aged.

It is cured, First, by bathing with such herbs as are good for the sinews, having vertue partly to comfort, partly to make thin. Secondly, by applying a Cataplasm made of the same Herbs, putting to it a little *Castoreum*, carefully providing that it go not into the eye. Thirdly, by dropping into the eye, in small quantity, the water of Fennel, Annis-seeds, Cinnamon and Eye-bright, mingled. Lastly, the blood of a Turtle, or Pigeon, is of singular use.

Cap.

CAP. LXXXIV.

De Strabiſmo.

Σ*τραβισμὸς* is then, when the Pupilla or Ball of the eye declineth from the middeſt, ſo that it appeareth more in the one part of the eye than in the other.

Strabiſmus à primo ortu, & mala conformatione, non curatur; nec qui à mala aſſuetudine, vel etiam convulſione aut paralyſi, ſi ſit inveteratus, nunquam curatur. Recens verò malum interdum curationem ſuſcipit.

This malady is moſt incident to children preſently after their birth, through the negligence of the nurſe, who ſetteth the cradle in which the Infant lieth on the ſide of the light, and not directly contrary unto it, which maketh the children looking to the light, to turn the eye on the ſide to it; and thus by continuance they are accuſtomed to turn their eye awry.

I have ſeen it proceed in ſome, of having too much company with women, the exceſs whereof doth marvellouſly ſcatter the ſpirits. In ſuch a caſe the ſick party ought to be nouriſhed, and to drink Aſſes milk. Alſo the blood of a Turtle or Pigeon dropped into the eye doth powerfully help.

Paulus Aegineta appointed a Mask for ſuch as had this diſeaſe, to the end they might always

ways look ſtraight, which is moſt fit for young children.

CAP. LXXXV.

De Amblyopia, ſeu Hebetudine.

Αμβλυωπία, *ſeu Hebetudo*, is a continual dimneſs and hinderance of the ſight, which is darkned, and yet no blemiſh or hurt to be perceived in the eye, nor in its membranes, ariſing either from the fault of the brain, that maketh and yieldeth not a ſufficient ſupply of the animal ſpirits, or elſe from ſomething amiſs in the animal ſpirits themſelves, *qui lucidi, tenues, multi, eſſe debent.*

Dimneſs, or weakneſs of ſight, coming after over-much evacuation, or long and laſting diſeaſes, is helped by the reſtauration of the body, to its former vigor and ſtrength: *Debilitas viſus ex ſenio vix curationem ſuſcipit.*

To quicken and ſharpen the ſight, you have plenty of Remedies in many of the foregoing Chapters. Alſo ſee the following, *De Gutta ſerena.*

Moreover, *Leonellus Faventinus* tells us, how he cured a *Hebetudo*, by dropping into the eye the juyce of Celandine; alſo the diſtilled water of white Honey and Roſe-flowers is highly commended by many.

Vide

Vide meam Scholam Physicam, Med. 68. & 135.

Cap. LXXXVI.

De Epiphora, seu Lachrymis involuntariis.

Ἐπιῤῥοὴ is here taken for the defluxion of a thin Rheum, which daily flows from the corners of the eyes. Some from their childhood are troubled with this malady, never having dry, but always moist eyes, with a thin piercing humor.

New *Epiphora's* coming from outward causes are easily cured, especially in youth; but old, and in old men very hardly. *Quæ verò ex aliis morbis procedunt, ut ægylope, fistula lachrymali & similibus, ab illorum affectuum curationibus omninò dependent.*

In a stubborn *Epiphora*, a Vesicatory applied to the forepart of the head doth wonders; as *Forestus* sheweth, concerning an old woman who had sore eyes, weeping and mattery, with great pain and itching, and could by no means be cured, that with applying a plaister of *Cantharides*, with Honey and Leaven to her head being shaven, he perfectly cured her.

This following Cataplasm is of singular use, if the defluxion come from a sharp hot humour.

℞ *Boli armeni, sanguinis draconis, balaustiorum*

&

& myrtillorum, ana, ʒ i. β. *acaciæ & hypociſtidos*, ana, ʒ i. *thuris, maſtiches*, ana, ϑ ii. *roſarum rubr.* p. i. Powder them, and mix them with the white of an Egg, and a little vinegar, make a Cataplaſm, which ſpread upon a cloth, and apply to the forehead and temples, and renew it as faſt as it groweth dry.

Some highly commend the opening of the veins and arteries in the head and temples, which draweth out the humor, if it flow inward, and cutteth off the courſe of it, if it be outward. Moreover, many remedies may be found for this malady, in the Chapter *de Ophthalmia.*

Cap. LXXXVII.

De Paremptoſi, ſeu Gutta ſerena.

Παρόμπλωσις, moſt commonly is a hinderance of the whole ſight, without any appearance thereof in the eye (unleſs it be that the Pupilla ſeemeth blacker and larger) for the Apple of the eye remaineth ſound, and unchanged, the ſinew of ſight onely is obſtructed and ſtopt, by reaſon of a watery humor flowing down from the brain upon the Optick nerves.

Platerus reports, That he ſaw a blindneſs which came from a round tumor growing in the brain, and compreſſing the Optick nerves, which

appeared by opening of the head, after the Patient was deceased.

As to the Prognostick; if this disease be absolute, that is, if there be a totall loss of sight, it is for the most part incurable, especially if the Patient be old. But if the obstruction be imperfect, which only causeth a diminution of sight, but not blindness, there is more hope of cure, because then it is supposed that the humour is not fastened within the substance of the nerve, but only gathered together in the brain, about the original of those nerves.

Some Practitioners do relate, that some by a wound in the forehead have been cured of blindness: In which it is most probable, that the cause of their blindness was the compression of the optick nerves, by the veins and arteries adjoyning, and swelling with too much blood, which the wounds aforesaid emptied forth. Whence *Spigelius* (as *Plempius* reports in his Book of the eyes) was wont, in *gutta serena*, with good success, to open the middle vein in the forehead, and let it bleed while it stop of it self.

Old Physicians say, that Treacle is of excellent vertue to strengthen the brain and the eyes, which may be taken by a drachm every night, with Fennel, Eye-bright, or Celandine water, twice or thrice in a week: Nutmeg eaten every morning fasting is much commended if it be long chewed, that the vapour may be carried to the eyes.

Candid

Candid *Mirabolans* taken in the morning are thought to clear the sight exceedingly.

The usual Opiate given after purging is thus prepared.

℞ *Conservæ florum betonicæ, & anthos*, ana, ℥ ii. *myrobalanos conditas*, num. ii. *theriacæ veter.* ʒ ii. *pulveris foliorum euphrasiæ*, ʒ iii. *sem. fœniculi dulc.* ʒ ii. *nucis moschatæ, cinnamomi, & caryophil.* ana, ℈ i. *cum syrupo è succis fœnic. rutæ, chelidon. cum melle confecto, fiat opiata*: Let him take thereof the bigness of a Chesnut, drinking after it a little wine mixed with Fennel water.

In a desperate case, when all other medicines have been used in vain, a vesicatory applied over the whole head (being shaven) in form of a cap, hath many times been very successful: If it be twice or thrice used after the drying up of the former blisters, it is more advantagious.

Cap. LXXXVIII.

De Symptosi, seu Concidentia, & Aporrexi.

Συμπτωσις is, when the sinew of sight is so flat, weak, and pressed down, that there is not any hollowness remaining in it, because the inside of the skins do touch each other, by reason either of abundance of humors which fall not into the hollowness, but upon the substance of this sinew, or else driness, whereby it is

withered, and gathered together.

If old age do bring this infirmity, it is to be accounted incurable: If the party be young, and you perceive the diſeaſe do proceed from abundance and fulneſs, It is cured by an univerſal evacuation, and by ſuch things as cleanſe and ſharpen the ſight. *Vide ſupra, in capite de Gutta ſerena.*

Ἀποῤῥησις is, when the ſinew of ſight is utterly broken aſunder, and ſeparated from the brain by a ſtroke or fall, in ſuch ſort, that preſently upon it doth enſue moſt deſperate blindneſs, becauſe the ſpirit of ſight cannot be carried unto the eye.

Concerning the cure, the Chirurgion ſhall have more care to maintain and preſerve the beauty of the eye, then to endeavour the reſtoring of the ſight which is utterly loſt. And ſo much touching the diſeaſes of the eyes: Next follow thoſe of the eares.

Cap. LXXXIX.

De Aurium Inflammatione.

Inflammatio aurium, The Inflammation of the ears, ariſes from a thin and cholerick blood, fallen forth of the ſmall veins of the brain, into the membranes of the ear.

Curatio eſt dubia, propter ſymptomatum magni-

tudinem

tudinem, inprimis in juvenibus; for they being of a hot temper, and their blood hot, the inflammation is greater *quæ nativum calorem cerebri dissolvit*; Hence it is that they die for the most part within seven days: But if they live longer they recover. This disease is likewise very dangerous in Infants and little children, which, by reason of the quickness of their sence, *minùs dolorem sustinere possunt.*

Zacutus Lusitanus *in praxi ad Historias*, commends four Horse-leeches applied behinde the ears, which he saith, gave much ease to a young man which had a violent Inflammation in his eares.

I have sometimes opened the *Cephalica* vein, on that side the ear hath been griev'd, with most happy success.

Gener Domini Hardy, *annos circiter* 8. *natus, magna sinistræ auris inflammatione correptus est*, which caused a most vehement pain, with redness of colour, extending it self even as far as the cheeks and temples: His father desiring my advice, I directed that a healthful nurse should squirt a little of her milk from her breast into the lads ear, twice or thrice a day. I also prescribed these Syrups; ℞ *Syrupi rosarum sol.* ℥ ß. *Syrupi de rhabarbaro*, ℥ i. *misce.* He took half over-night, about ten of the clock, and the rest in the morning, *cum succo prunorum Damascenorum:* He had four or five stools, and so was freed from the Inflammation and pain.

Cap. XC.

De Ulceribus aurium, & vermibus.

Ulcera aurium, Ulcers of the ears, arise from those things that either pour forth *pus* or matter, or else such as by their acrimony and tartness are of a corroding nature.

Ulcera in auribus difficilè curantur, quia cerebrum vicinum ad eas partes excrementa deponit; But those which follow an Impostume are easie cured, especially if the matter be laudable; but where the matter is virulent, stinking, or the like, it is difficult; especially if the Ulcer be cavous, and the bone foul.

For drying and cleansing of an Ulcer in the ear, this Medicine following is excellent, as I have found by experience: ℞ *Mellis optimi, & vini albi antiqui*, ana, ℥ iii. *Bulliant ad despumationem, & instillentur in aurem*, and stop it with Cotton dipt in the same: But if you would not have it so strong, you may boil the Honey with Water and Wine: Or ℞ *Decocti hordei*, ℥ iv, *mellis rosacei*, ℥ i. *misce, instillentur tepidè in aurem*.

Vermes, worms, discover themselves by the corroding pain, restlesness, and other such like conjectural Symptoms.

Necantur unguento ex axungia capi, & oleo corylii, cum gr. ii. *Mercurii dulcis misto*: This medicine following is highly commended.

℞ *Olei*

℞ *Olei amygdal. amar. ſucci apii, centaurii minor.* ana, ʒ ii. *aceti,* ʒ ii. *Bulliant parum, deinde adde myrrhæ, aloes,* ana, ϑ i. M. *Inſtillentur in aurem.* Alſo the decoction of Hemp dropt into the ear is very effectual for the killing of Worms. Hitherto of the diſeaſes of the eares Next follow the ſymptomes.

Cap. XCI.

De Otalgia, ſeu Aurium dolore.

Ὠταλγία, *ſeu aurium dolor*, Pain of the ears, ariſeth from cauſes diſtending the membranes encompaſſing about the cavity of the ear, and endued with an exquiſite ſence.

Prognoſis doloris aurium varia eſt pro varietate cauſarum. That which comes from a bare diſtemper is eaſily cured: *Qui à materia frigida, pituitoſa, ſeroſa, vel flatuoſa producitur,* is not very dangerous, but uſeth to continue long. The cure is ſomewhat doubtful if it abide in the deeper part, or bottome of the ear, *ſicut etiam ſi juvenes infeſtat. Aurium dolor acutus cum febre continua, ac vehementi, curatu eſt difficilis: periculum enim delirii, convulſionis, mortiſq; imminet.*

This Remedy is greatly praiſed by many: ℞ *Lactis muliebris recenter mulcti,* ʒ ii. *albumin.*

ovi agitati, ut in liquorem abeat, ℥. ß. M. instillentur tepidè in aurem.

Sows, called *Aselli*, infused in oil of Chamomil, Roses, or water-Lillies, and strained, are the best Anodynes; *hæc enim animalia eximiam habent vim dolorem sedandi.*

Plura de aurium dolore vide in meo Enchiridio medico, lib. 3 cap. 13.

Cap. XCII.

De Cophosi, seu surditate, & gravi auditu.

Κώφωσις, *seu Surditas*, Deafness, is when the hearing is totally gone, so that the Patient either heareth no noise, or if he do, he cannot distinguish it.

Surditas à nativitate non est curabilis. Quæ verò inveterata & diuturna, difficillime curatur. A deafness from choler or blood, which happeth onely in sharp continuing Fevers, *cum earum febrium curatione solvi consuevit. Surditas per intervalla crescens & decrescens curabilis est.* For it signifieth that it comes from a moveable humor, which sometimes is more, sometimes less in quantity: A deafness coming from a distemper of the brain is more easily cured, than that which comes from a proper disease of the ear.

A certain woman of *Delf*, as *Forestus* reports, after a long disease fell deaf, which after sufficient purging

purging abstained from Physick; at length she was perswaded by an old woman to put a grain or two of Musk into her ears with a little Cotton, and so doing she was wonderfully cured.

Some Authors commend the water of an Ash, which is made by putting one end of a green Ash into the fire, and taking the water out of the other end; this is best when deafness comes of a hot cause: *Mathiolus* mixeth this water with juyces, and commends it highly in these words: We know that the water which comes out of Ash, when it is burnt, mixed with the juyce of Sow-bread, Squils, and Rue, in equal parts warmed together, to be excellent against deafness, if it be dropped into the sound ear when the Patient goeth to bed, and lieth upon that ear which is deaf; but when both ears are deaf, then into that which is least affected.

Many I have cured of deafness, only by dropping into the ear the distilled water of *Carduus Benedictus*, the leaves thereof being twice infused in the glass vessel.

Ants Eggs mixed with the juyce of an Onion, and dropped into the Ear, do cure the oldest deafness, as *Zechius* saith.

The Gall of a Hare is much commended, if it be used fresh, with an equal portion of the purest Honey, and warmed in the shell of an Onion.

Si affectus contumacissimus propositis remediis non cedat, curari potest salivatione, usu mercurii dulcis

dulcis curiosè administrati procuratâ; quia Surditas ex lue venerea contracta ita curari solet. Vide supra, in capite de cancro corneæ, versus finem.

Βαρυηκοια, *seu gravis auditus*, is, when one cannot hear without much difficulty, nor understand what others say, except they speak very loud.

Thick hearing, if it be not speedily cured, endeth in a perfect deafness.

Plura de Surditate, & gravi auditu, vide in meo Enchiridio Medico, lib. 3. cap. 15. *Et etiam in meâ Scholâ Physicâ, Med.* 107.

CAP. XCIII.

De Sonitu, seu Tinnitu Aurium.

Tinnitus, or ringing noise, is defined to be a preternatural sound in the ears made and perceived in the instrument of hearing, or else in the cavity of the Head-bone, arising from vapours, First shut up therein, and then moved.

As to the Prognostick, a new begun noise in the head is easily cured, but an old hardly, and the more *si à luë venerea ortum habet. Si in febribus sonitus aurium fiat ex spiritu vel humore frigido & crassa, sponte sonitus ille, absque medicamentorum usu, cessare solet. Pulsationes in capite, & sonitus aurium, hæmorrhagiam narium significant. Diuturnus aurium tinnitus à materia pitui-*

tosa

tosa in aure contenta oriundus, in surditatem degenerat, for when the matter is increased, the passage of hearing is stopped.

A certain Gentlewoman, 36 years of age, troubled with a ringing noise in her head, I thus helped: ℞ *Extracti Rudii*, ʒ ß. *Calomelanos*, gr. vi. *resinæ jalappæ*, gr. iv. *misce, & f. pil. num.* vi. they wrought very well, and did her much good: Next I commanded her to sneeze every third morning with a little of this pouder; ℞ *Pulveris sternutatorii, (descripti in meo Enchiridio Medico*, p. 6.) ℈ ß. *pulveris castorei*, gr. iii. *misce*. Every night, for seven nights together, there was dropt into her ear two or three drops of *Cardnus* water, twice distilled; after which, the ringing noise in her head was quite taken away, and returned no more.

Plura de hoc affectu vide in meo Enchiridio Medico, lib. 3. cap. 14. Next follow the diseases, and symptomes of the nostrils.

Cap. XCIV.

De Narium ulcere, & Ozæna.

Ulcus narium, The Ulcer of the nostrils, is either new or simple, or old and stinking; this last is called *Ozæna*.

The new Ulcer which is simple, either comes of external causes, *ut vulnere, aut contusione*, or else

else from internal, as the sharpness of humors flowing to the part, *ac præcipuè pituitæ salsæ à cerebro profluentis.*

Ὄζαινα cometh from a simple ulcer neglected, or from the malignity and acrimony of the cause by which it becometh putrid and filthy.

Ulcers that are new, and come from a gentle humor that hath little malignity, are easily cured: But old Ulcers that are sordid and putrid are hardly cured; but if they turn into a Cancer, never. *Si à lue venereâ, aut Elephantiasi oriantur, curari non possunt, nisi affectus illi priùs auferantur.*

Plura de Ozæna vide in meo Enchiridio Medico, lib. 3. cap. 17. *Et etiam in meâ Scholâ Physicâ, Med.* 241.

CAP. XCV.

De Sarcomate, & Polypo.

Σάρκωμα, is flesh growing in the nostrils without any certain shape, but like the proud flesh of an Ulcer.

Πολυπους is a loose and soft excrescency of flesh, growng with small roots and strings, spreading and hanging down to the lower part of the nose, like the fish called *Polypus*, from whence it hath its name.

A *Sarcoma* is easily cured, for the most part, but but *Polypus* hardly: But that which is soft, white,

or

or red, or white and red, *facilius curatur*; *durus verò ac lividus, difficillimè, & periculum est, ne in cancrum degeneret*: also that *Polypus* which groweth low, or in the middle of the nostril, is more curable than that which is rooted high, *quoniam remedia ad eam partem vix possunt pertingere.*

Mercury Precipitate, which is red, is accounted the best medicine to consume proud flesh without pain, if it be often washed; *Ille pulvis cum melle rosaceo permiscendus est*, and applyed with a tent. This Plaister following is of the same vertue to consume a *Polypus* without pain: ℞ *Massæ Emplastri de Mucilaginibus*, ℥ ß. *pulveris sabinæ*, ℥ ii. Incorporate them, and put thereof into the nostrils, *circà lunam decrescentem*, for then the tumor is less.

Plura de Polypo vide in meo Enchiridio Medico, lib. 3. cap. 19.

Cap. XCVI.

De Narium Fœtore.

Fœtor narium, The stink of the nostrils, comes of fœtid vapors either bred in the nostrils, as in *Ozæna*, *Sarcoma*, or *Polypus*; or sent thither from putrid humors contained in the forepart of the brain; or about the *Processus mamillares*, or *os cribrosum.*

Fœtor narium qui à corruptis humoribus in cerebri

rebri anteriori parte contentis exoritur, si recens fuerit, facile curatur; si inveteratus, incurabilis est: especially if it comes from a depreſſion and flatneſs of the noſe.

It is cured (after univerſal evacuations) by ſnuffing up white Wine (*in quo centaurium minus, & calamentum incoctum fuerit*) morning and evening from the Palm of the hand: And then by uſing, in like manner, the juyce of Beets *cum aqua majoranæ extractus*: To oppoſe the ſtink the following remedy is good: *Cinnamomi, nucis moſchatæ, caryophillorum*, ana. *partes æquales; coq. in vino albo odorato, quod naribus excipiatur.*

Cap. XCVII.

De Hæmorrhagia narium.

Αἱμορραγία, The Hæmorrhage, is an immoderate excretion of the blood by the veins of the noſe, the ſaid veins being divided, rarified, or opened.

Drops of blood upon the day of demonſtration, namely, the fourth, or eleventh, ſheweth that there will be an Hæmorrhagy upon the Critical day; namely, the ſeventh, or fourteenth, becauſe in thoſe days nature begins to transfer the humors to thoſe parts.

Sanguis è naribus die critico moderatâ quantitate fluens, ſalutaris. Hæmorrhages that are very great

great are the worſt, for they tend to a Convulſion. If in bleeding, either doting or Convulſion happen, it is a very bad ſign; *Spaſmus enim ex inanitione mortalis eſt.* An Hæmorrhagy in the beginning of a diſeaſe is evil, becauſe it is ſymptomatical, and comes from the malignity of the matter, nature being ſtirred up to ſend it forth before her time. It is alſo evill, if in the affects of the Liver it flow out of the left noſtril, and in the affects of the Spleen, out of the right, *quia omnis bona evacuatio κατ' ἰξὶν debet fieri*) and eſpecially if it be accompanied with a ſweating of the breſt or head. A few drops coming from the noſe, on the Critical day, are evill, *natura enim imbecillitatem, & malignitatem morbi ſignificant.* But a drop coming upon the day of indication, and ſigns of concoction alſo appearing, it ſignifies that there will be an Hæmorrhagy upon the critical day, as I hinted before. If bleeding at the noſe have continued long, ſwounding, weakneſs, and too much cooling of the liver, *Cachexia* or Dropſie is to be feared: To him who hath bled at the noſe, in quartan Fevers, it is evil; for, as *Avicen* ſaith, bleeding in Melancholy and Flegmatick people is hurtful, becauſe it cooleth too much. It is a good ſign, if the Patient by bleeding be eaſed of pain.

A young Roman, as *Galen* reports, had an acute diſeaſe, and thought he ſaw a red ſerpent about the Chamber ſeeling; at which being frighted,

frighted, he leaped out of his bed: Hence *Galen* foretold an Hæmorrhagy at hand, and hindred the letting of blood, which other Physitians had prescribed. *Avicen* saith, that blood hath come from the nose to the quantity of four pints by a *Crisis*, without any decay of strength; this might fall out in some plethorick body, such a one as the young Roman, whom *Galen* suffered to bleed four pints and a half before he would stop it.

Filia mea, tres circiter annos nata, Hæmorrhagia narium correpta, retenta fuit Bufonis exiccatæ (quam semper mecum retineo) appropinquatione ad nasum. Et eodem modo Filium meum curavi, post sufficientem sanguinis evacuationem.

Homo quidam Hæmorrhagiâ narium laborans, cùm ad me venisset ut sublevaretur, venam statim atque habuit à me apertam; postque trium aut quatuor unciarum sanguinis evacuationem, in animi deliquium incidit, & statim Hæmorrhagia narium penitus cessavit.

A certain Gentleman was taken with so violent a bleeding at the nose, that he was much weakned thereby; for the stoppage whereof many Remedies being used, this alone did the cure; *Viz.* Vinegar and water frequently snuffed up into his nostrils, *quo statim cohibitus est sanguinis fluxus.* Which Flux breaking out again two days after, he used the Vinegar and Water after the same manner as before, and it was presently stopped.

A coun-

A Country man being almost dead with bleeding at his nose, a little vinegar of Roses was dropped into that ear which was next the nostril out of which the blood came, and his bleeding presently ceased.

A certain Gentleman, having lost at least twelve pound of blood from both nostrils, had two cupping glasses set upon his feet, without scarification, which wonderfully stopped the Flux; but after the cupping glasses had been a while fixed, the Patient fell into a swound; and therefore they took them off, and threw water in his face, by which he recovered; and then being refreshed with the scent of Wine he came to himself, and was restored to his former health, from his bleeding, beyond all expectation.

A piece of money bound to the root of the nose (between the eye-brows when the veins or arteries in the forehead or temples do swell) stoppeth the Flux. And for the better compression, you may lay upon the money a pledget, dipt in the white of an Egg beaten with time.

Pereda speaks of an old woman, that was cured of an Hæmorrhagy of three days continuance, onely by Mints put into the Nose.

Rodericus à Castro, in his Book *de morbis Mulierum*, saith, that a Physician of seventy years old, given to violent bleeding, carried always Asses dung not quite dry about him in a Box, than which, he confessed, he never knew a better

medicine; especially, if when it was dry, he mixed it with the juyce of a Nettle, or if wet, he put it alone into his Nose.

Some use a Cataplasm, *ex bolo armena*, mixed *cum ovi albumine & aceto*, with very good success.

Vinegar alone will stop blood, if the forehead be fomented therewith in a sponge.

And so will the Cotton of an Inkhorn, if squeezed a little, and bound to the forehead.

Plura de Hæmorrhagiâ narium vide in meo Enchiridio Medico, lib. 3. cap. 18.

Præterea in periculosissimo casu (si permaxime debilis non sit ægrotus) cum nulla prævalent remedia, tria aut quatuor grana Laudani, cujus operatio cujuslibet fluxus humorumq; motionis repressioest, adhibere potes.

Cap. XCVIII.

De Olfactus læsione.

Olfactus læsio, The hurting of the sense of smelling, is the abolition, or the diminution thereof, which differ only in degrees, and in the greatness of their causes.

Olfactus læsio recens, & à simplici coryza genita, facilè curatur; inveterata verò, & à confirmata intemperie proveniens, difficile: That which comes fom the ill shape of the nostrils is incurable.

That

That that chiefly deserveth commendation in this malady, is the root of Gentian, fitly put up into the nostrils; *Oleum Nigellæ, rutæ, majoranæ, succini, & castorei.*

CAP. XCIX.

De Coryza, seu Gravedine.

Κόρυζα, *seu Gravedo,* The Pose is a defluxion of the excrements of the brain being crude and thin like water) unto the nostrils, which is accompanied and attended with a frequent sternutation, or sneezing.

Among all kinds of Catarrhs, that which is through the nose, *levissima & tutissima est, ac citò curatur, si recens fuerit, & à causa externa concitare. Quæ verò diuturna est, à contumaci cerebri intemperie oriunda, difficilè curatur.* As also, when it proceeds of a hot distemper of the Liver, which sometimes causeth sharp and hot Catarrhs; by which the nose is often ulcerated, and ill-affected otherways.

Authors doe commend, for the removing of a Pose, the vapour of boiled Marjoram taken into the nose: The fume of Vinegar sprinkled upon a red hot Iron is good for the same; and the better *si in aceto rosæ rubræ prius infundantur:* If the defluxion be very cold, dry fumigations of *Nigellæ,* Frankincense, and the like, thrown

upon Embers are very good: *his enim frigida cerebri intemperies corrigitur, & superflua humiditas absumitur.*

Cap. C.

De Sternutatione.

Sternutatio, Sneezing, is a violent and involuntary expulsion (by the nostrils) of the flatulent windie spirits, and sharp vapours offending the brain.

It is most certain that neezing is sometimes so troublesome, that it requireth a Physician as we may read in *Forestus*, 127. *lib.* 10. in his History of a certain maid, which had so grievous a fit of sneezing, from a sharp Catarrh, that she had the advice of many Physicians.

Hic affectus in principio Catarrhi, & Coryza valdè nocet, because it keeps the humor from concoction by its motion. *Sternutatio in febribus præcipuè malignis, salutem permittit*: Neezing provoked with medicines is good against Apoplexies, and other great diseases of the brain: And if being provoked they do not sneez, it is a sign of death, for it signifieth that nature leaves to act.

The little veins in the greater angle of the eyes, and that is nigheſt unto the nostrils, being forcibly pressed together, do forthwith stay and stop the

the frequency thereof: Alſo it is good to ſnuff up warm milk into the Noſe, by which only remedy *Foreſtus* preſently cured the maid mentioned formerly: Next follow the diſeaſes and ſymptomes of the tongue.

Cap. CI.

De Linguæ Tumore.

Tumor Linguæ, The Tumor or ſwelling of the tongue, ariſeth either from a cholerick blood flowing unto it, (and then for the moſt part an Inflammation is excited) or from a wateriſh (and then the tongue waxeth white) or elſe from a poiſonous matter, as in the French diſeaſe.

Foreſtus ſpeaks of a Brewer that had a great Inflammation of his tongue, which came to ſuppuration and brake.

Galen maketh mention of a certain man, whoſe tongue was ſo ſwoln by reaſon of Rheum which fell from his head, that he could not contain it in his mouth.

The ſame Author reports, that he ſaw a tongue which grew exceeding great, *abſque ullo ſenſu doloris*, neither would it pit, or yield to the finger, but it was a bare increaſe of the quantity of the tongue, which came by too much nouriſhment brought and converted into the ſubſtance of it.

Tumors of the tongue, for the most part, do not endanger the life, unless they grow so big that they cause suffocation: *Si linguæ tumor sit durus, lividus, & ad cancri naturam ferè tendens, incurabilis est.*

A certain Gentlewoman being grievously afflicted with an inflammation of the tongue, in a burning Fever, was thus helped: First, there was taken away from the Cephalick vein four or five ounces of blood, although she had passed fourteen weeks of her time, being with child. The same day the following Gargarism was used. ℞ *Aquæ fontanæ*, lb. ii. *julepi rosarum*, ℥ i. ß. *mellis mororum*, ℥ vi. *aceti rosacei*, ℥ i. *olei vitrioli*, q. s. *ut acidus sit*; with this she washed her mouth, which brought away much flegm: Now and then the dry places were anointed with honey of Roses, and sometimes with Butter, and so she was cured.

Galen cured a Patient of sixty years, whose tongue was very much inflamed, only by washing it with the juyce of Lettice, after purging.

Zacutus Lusitanus, in a desperate case, when the tongue of his Patient grew to a wonderful bigness, so that he feared suffocation, after emptying and re-velling medicines used in vain applyed four Horse-leeches to the tongue, and in a short time, after plentiful bleeding, it became thin and small, and the Patient escaped.

The same Author declares, that he cured a child

child of ten years old, who had a tongue swollen by defluxion, so big that it could not be contained in his mouth (after revulsions by bleeding, cupping-glasses with scarification, and sharp Clysters) because the Tumor was soft and loose, only by profound scarification of the tongue; and after he commanded that it should be washed with Salt water, from whence there came such abundance of humors that the child presently recovered.

A certain person, by reason of the too frequent use of Mercurial Unguents, had his tongue so swelled (from the violence of the Flux which followed thereupon) that it hung out of his mouth the breadth of four fingers: He continued in this condition by the space of four months, and his tongue being altered by the air was grown three fingers thick. Mr. *Des Grands Prez*, a most expert Physician of *Greenoble*, being sent for after bleeding, washing of the part, and a Seton fastned to the neck, took down the swelling thereof, chiefly by the use of a pouder framed of Pepper, Ginger, Mustard-seed, and parched Salt.

Cap. CII.

De Batracho, seu Ranula sub lingua.

Βάτραχος, is a swelling, in shape resembling a Frog, which now and then ariseth and groweth out under the tongue, out of that soft flesh on which the tongue lyeth, and unto which it is tied and fastned as with a chain.

Ranula recens, & pituitosa, facilè curatur; antiqua verò, & ab humore adusto, Chirurgia indiget. This disease in children sometimes threatneth suffocation by reason of the nearness of the *Larynx* to the rough Artery; in men, if they have pain and Fever there is danger, for it may turn to a Squinancy: *Ranula sub lingua, si coloris obscuri fuerit, non irritabitur, ne cancerosa fiat.*

Forestus speaks of a Girl of twelve years of age, that was cured of a *Ranula* in two days space, with this only Medicine; ℞ *Cortic. granat. hyssopi sicci, salis communis*, ana, ʒ ii. *Fiat pulvis sub lingua detinendus*, and frequently use it: To men, instead of common Salt, you may use *Sal armoniac, quod magis penetrat & potentiùs dissolvit.*

Petrus Forestus used the forementioned powder to a Student; as also a decoction made of equall parts of Galls, Allum, and Pomegranate flowers; and lastly, he commanded the part to be rubbed with parched Salt, and *Sal gem.* and the

the Patient was cured without manual operation, *quòd raríssimè solet contingere.*

The same Author cured the like Tumor in a woman, by an Incision made on both sides, and after by washing with Vinegar and Water, mixed with a little Salt.

Plura de Ranula sub lingua, vide in meo Enchiridio Medico, lib. 3. cap. 29.

Cap. CIII.

De Linguæ nigritie, cum Scabritie & Sciſſuris.

Linguæ nigrities cum ſcabritie & ſciſſuris, Blackness of the tongue with scabbedness and clefts, ariseth, for the most part, from hot and fiery vapors and exhalations, and this especially in burning Fevers.

In omni morbo in quo lingua aduritur ferè ſemper malum præſagium eſt. Linguæ nigrities cum pulſu frequenti, & parvo, mortem propinquam denotat.

The heat, roughness, and dryness of the tongue in Fevers is to be mitigated by washing of the mouth *cum aqua portulacæ, roſarum, decocto hordei, cum exigua portione aceti; vel decocto violarum, lactucæ, cum ſyrupo violarum & diamor.*

Item fruſtum Cucumeris ſuper linguam applicatum commendatur.

Ad Fiſſuras linguæ efficit decoctum Hordei, Glycyrrhizæ,

cyrrhizæ, Pſylii, Sem. Cydoniorum, Paſſularum, ad ſpiſsitudinem, & utere.

Cap. CIV.

De Linguæ Balbutie, Paralyſi, & Aphonia.

Ψελλότης, *ſeu Balbuties, &* Τραυλότης, *ſeu Blæſitas*, Stammering and ſtuttering infeſt the party, either from drunkenneſs, or from an ill compoſure and frame of the tougue, or from the ſhortneſs, and exceſſive thickneſs thereof, or elſe from an immoderate drineſs, or over-great humidity and moiſture.

Galen, in his Comments, ſaith, That they who naturally ſtammer, have either a moiſt brain, or tongue, or both. And therefore ſtammerers are moſt ſubject to long Fluxes of the belly, as *Hippocrates* ſpeaketh.

Balbuties à nativitate contracta incurabilis eſt. But an accidentary ſtammering coming by reaſon of ſome great defluxion of Rheum upon the jaws and tongue may be cured by evacuation, revulſion, and derivation of the humors; as alſo by drying and ſtrengthening the brain. Indeed the Remedies are the ſame with thoſe for the Palſie.

Paralyſis, A Palſie happeneth either unto the whole tongue, or elſe only unto a part thereof, (whether

(whether the right or the left) either by the default of the Nerves or the Spirits.

If a Palsie of the tongue follow an Apoplexy or Lethargy *rarò & difficulter admodum curatur*; especially if the Patient be well stricken in years. *Ex confirmata Paralysi omnes obmutescunt.*

This Gargarism following is very much commended *ad linguæ paralysim.*

℞ *Rad. ireos Florent.* ℥ ß. *cubebarum,* ℥ iii. *liquiritiæ,* ℥ i. *Coquantur in æquis partibus aquæ & vini albi, ad lib.* i. *In colatura dissolve oxymelitis scillitici,* ℥ ii. *Fiat gargarisma, & sæpissimè utatur.*

If it work not strong enough, you may adde two or three drachms of the decoction of Pellitory of *Spain*, or of Mustard-seed. *Vide supra in capite* 31. *de Paralysi, seu resolutione nervorum, versus finem.*

Aphonia. The Aphony, or speechlesnes, ariseth either from a default and error in the natural formation thereof; or else from the Palsie when it is consummated.

Curatur ut Paralysis.

Cap. CV.

De Læsione Gustus.

Gustus læsio, The hurting of the taste, is then I said to be, when it is either diminished, abolisht, or depraved. The

The diminution and abolition of the taſte happens by reaſon of a defect of the Animal ſpirit in the part, or a diſtemper of the third pair of nerves which come to the tongue.

The taſte is depraved when the tongue is infected with an evil humor; *ut in febribus ſæpè contingit.*

Guſtus læſio ab intemperie frigida & ſicca difficiliùs curatur, quàm ab intemperie calida & humida: The hurting of the taſte, if it continues long *facultatem naturalem lædit*; and in that condition the Patient *alimenta diſcernere nequit.*

If the diſeaſe lie in the brain, or nerves, (which is known when there appears no change in the tongue) you may apply ſuch Remedies as uſe to be preſcribed for the cure of the Palſie. *Cum verò à pravis humoribus guſtus depravatur*, commonly that ſymptome depends upon other diſeaſes; which being cured, the ſymptoms alſo are removed.

Moreover, a Radiſh root pickled in Salt, and chewed before ſupper, and the mouth afterward waſhed with Wine, doth help very much. Next follow the diſeaſes and ſymptomes of the lips.

Cap. CVI.

De Labiorum Fiſſuris.

Fiſſuræ, Fiſſures or Clefts, are a ſolution of the continuity of the lips, by overmuch dryneſs and extenſion. *Labi-*

Labiorum fissuræ non planè negligendæ. Nam si diu durent in ulcera crustosa, aliquando etiam cancerosa, degenerant.

They are cured by correcting the dryness with those things that humectate and moisten, and by uniting of the dissolved union. For this purpose we prescribe that fat which distilleth out of those wooden spoons used in kitchings, if they be put neer unto the fire: And if the chaps or clefts be somewhat deep, *adipe anserino & caponis illiniri debent.*

Si à frigore externo sit fissura, solo unguento pomato albo labia inungere sufficit.

Cap. CVII.

De Labiorum Ulceribus.

Ulcera Labiorum, Ulcers of the lips, proceed from humors that are sharp, cholerick, and serous or wheyish, either from adustion and putridness, or else from their admixture.

Ulcers of the lips which are critically thrust forth in Fevers are a good sign for the most part, and signifies either the perfect solution, or else the diminution of the Fever; and those ulcers are easily cured of themselves, if they appear with signs of concoction. *Si verò cum viribus diminutis sint, mortem minantur*; as happened in the wife of *Hermoptolemus*: *Difficiliora curatu*

sunt

sunt & Pejora, quæ à morbo Gallico proveniunt.

Si sine Febre & morbo Gallico ulcera oriantur, universalibus præmissis tale adhibeatur unguentum; ℞ *Unguenti rosati Mesuæ,* ℥ i. *linimenti ex litharg yrio,* ℥ ſs. *misce, in mortario plumbeo, & utere.* You muſt note that Medicaments are moſt fitly and beſt of all adminiſtred about the time of the Patients ſleeping.

Permultos hoc sequenti linimento & julepo, curavi, ℞ *Mellis rosati,* ℥ i. *ceruſſæ,* ℈ ii. *vel sacchari saturni,* ℈ i. *misce pro linimento, & utere.* ℞ *Aquæ de fumoterræ,* lb. i. *Syrupi è succo fumariæ,* ℥ ii. *misce, pro quatuor dosibus, manè & ſero sumendis.*

Cap. CVIII.

De Labiorum Tremore, & Perverſione.

Tremor labiorum, The trembling of the lips, proceeds either from external cauſes, to wit, cold, (*cum dentium stridore,*) wrath, or fear; or elſe from an internal cauſe, as from the weakning of the nerves in ſome extraordinary great affect of the brain, or in the nauſeouſneſs of the ſtomack, and propenſion to vomit; for when the lower lip trembles, unleſs it be from anger or fear, *Vomitum plerumque præsagit, ut Galenus docet, libro de crisibus.*

Perverſio labiorum, The Perverſion of the lips

lips proceedeth from the affect of the Nerves of the third pair, there being then a Convulsion of the Muscles.

In continual Fevers it is deadly, if the strength and powers of the body be extreamly weakned: But if they be strong and vigorous, the actions thereof constant and uniform; and when the *Metastasis* (as they term it) or transferring of the critical matter unto the head be accomplished, it is then void of all danger.

Interdum etiam in febribus continuis livida fiunt labra; quod signum lethale est, & caloris nativi extinctionem significat.

Curatio labiorum tremoris perficienda est secundùm ipsius causas.

Quò verò ad labiorum perversionem, vide infra, capite III. *de Tortura oris, seu distortione.* We proceed next to the diseases and symptoms of the Face.

Cap. CIX.

De Oris Apertione, & Hiatu.

Oris Apertio, The opening of the mouth, is, when that bone that by nature ought to have been shut is not yet shut; either by reason of some tumors arising neer about the conjuncture of the jaw-bone, (*ut in inflammationibus maxillæ & tonsillarum accidere solet*) or else by reason of some

ſome filthy humor gotten into that juncture, and there deeply inſerted.

Oris Hiatus, The gaping of the mouth, is then when the mouth that by nature (one lip falling down, and reſting upon the other) ought to have been ſhut, gapeth; either from an ill cuſtome, or from the obſtruction of the noſtri's, that ſo more ſtore of air may be attracted, *vel à luxatione inferioris maxillæ, vel à læſa in Lethargo memoria*, or elſe from the aſcending up of extream hot vapors in Fevers; and then, if there be pains of the jaws (without any ſwelling) that ſeem as though they would ſuffocate and ſtrangle the party, the mindes diſturbance and alienation is then portended, and threatned.

Utriuſque curationes pendent à cauſarum, à quibus hæc vitia proveniunt, remotione.

Cap. CX.

De Oris Oſcitatione.

Oſcitatio, Oſcitation or yawning is a vehement diſtention of the mouth, by halituous and windie vapours gathered together, in the ſpaces of the Muſcles of the nether-jaw-bone, and of the cheeks, and extimulating or provoking the excretive faculty to do its office by excretion.

Oſcitation if frequent without occaſion, preſageth

sageth diseases, and is in very deed the *præludium* of Fevers: If yawning happen to a woman in travel, it is accounted a deadly sign.

Avicennas contra oscitationem masticationem ulori commendat. Vinum etiam cum pari portione aquæ aptissimum est.

Cap. CXI.

De Oris Tortura, seu Distortione.

Tortura oris, The writhing of the mouth is a distention thereof, proceeding either from the muscles of the face, or the nerves of the third and fift Conjugation, or those which descend from the first and principal *vertebræ* of the neck.

Tortura oris, quæ ultra sex menses producitur, aut nunquam, aut difficulter curatur, teste Avicenna. If this unseemly affect hath no consent or agreement, the cure is so much the easier. *Quæ per spasmum fit tortura oris, in morbis acutis, lethalis est, teste Rhase.*

A certain Gentlewoman vexed with the Convulsion of the mouth, was thus helped: ℞ *Pillularum aurearum*, ϑ i. *pil. de succino*, ʒ ss. *f. pil. num.* v. These she took when she went to bed, the same night her neck was annointed with Oil of *Sassafras*; in the morning she took ʒ ss. of *Pil. Ruffi*; and again the said Oil was used with

Aqua vitæ, the Oil being wanting, the following was uſed with moſt happy ſucceſs: ℞ *Unguenti martiat. magn.* ℥ i. *olei laurini, petrolei, caſtorei, terebinthinæ*, ana, ℥ ſs. *olei de Lateribus*, ℥ i. *miſce.* But firſt, the neck was fomented with *Aqua-vitæ*, in which was infuſed Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper, & *theriaca Andromachi*; ſhe eat Nutmegs often; to the noſtrils and top of the head was uſed oil of Amber: She chewed on the ſound ſide Pellitory of *Spain*, and was often purged with the following Pills: ℞ *Pillularum fœtidarum*, ℈ i. *caſtorei pulv.* ℥ ſs. *pil. Ruffi*, & *de ſuccino*, ana, ℥ i. *f. pil. num.* vi. and thus ſhe was cured beyond all expectation.

Another Gentlewoman afflicted with *Tortura oris*, was helped chiefly by the uſe of this Unguent; *Unguenti martiat.* ℥ ſs. *olei ſaſſafr.* & *ſuccini*, ana, gut. v. *miſce.* with which her neck was often annointed.

Gargariſmus etiam ex ruta, ſalvia & *ſtœchade, commendatur.*

Plura de Tortura oris vide in meo Enchiridio Medico, lib. 3. cap. 3.

Cap. CXII.

De Ptyaliſmo, ſeu Crebra ſputatione.

Πτυαλισμὸς, A Ptyaliſm, is a frequent and involuntary ſpitting and ſpawling, without any cough

cough, or retching, proceeding from a superfluity and over-great store of spittle.

A Ptyalism sometimes preserves from great diseases, *imo magnos morbos tollit.* And we have observed that some have been cured of an acute Fever by much spitting.

Resina jalappæ optimum est remedium, ut multoties experientiâ comprobatum fuit; a dry diet doth also help very much.

Quidam decoctione ex foliis plantaginis, myrti, alumine & balaustia composita, utuntur; which is only to be kept and contained in the mouth, and not to be gargarized therewith, lest that thereby more flegm be attracted, and drawn unto the superfluous spittle. *Si tamen critica sit evacuatio, fluxus ille impediendus non est*: Next follow the Affects of the mouth.

Cap. CXIII.

De Oris Ulceribus, & Aphthis.

Ulcera oris, Ulcers of the mouth, arise from sharp humors, or vapors, *à variis partibus in fauces translatis.*

Ἀφθαι, The Aphthæ, are certain small, but hot and fiery exulcerations in the highest part or superficies of the mouth, arising in children, for the most part, *à lactis acrimoniâ quæ os exulcerat.*

Thoſe Ulcers which come of flegm are leaſt dangerous; thoſe that come of blood, or choler, more; and thoſe that come of melancholy moſt of all: The mouth ulcerated in a Fever is hard to cure, *quia humoris erodentis malitiam indicant. Ulcera nigra & cruſtoſa peſsima & lethalia ſunt, præcipuè in pueris.*

Mouth-waters made of Plantane, Honey-ſuckle, and red Roſes, *cum ſyrupo de moris, & de roſis ſiccis*, are here chiefly commended, if the ulcerated mouth be inflam'd; but if there be no Inflammation, *unicum ac ſummum remedium eſt ſpiritus vitrioli, aut ſulphuris*, which may be uſed alone, to men, upon a little Lint at the end of a ſtick, gently touching the part, by which it will be preſently cured, if it be a ſimple Aphtha. *In pueris verò permiſcetur dictus ſpiritus cum melle roſaceo*, ſo that it may be a little ſharp, and with a little lint at the end of a *Probe* often apply it, *& citò curantur*: But firſt it will be convenient to waſh the childs mouth with Chalybeated milk, mixed with conſerve of Roſes.

A child four years old was cured with one grain of *Laudanum*, when his jaws and tongue were deeply ulcerated with ſuch an inflammation that he could neither take broth, nor topicks, the humors flowing ſo faſt from his mouth, that he lay night and day complaining without any reſt.

A certain perſon after the uſe of Mercurial Unguents

Unguents, had his mouth so inflamed, that he was almost desperate, which inflammation, all other remedies being tried in vain, was healed only with Chicken-broth made without so much as any Herbs in it; the virulency of the Quicksilver being mitigated, as was supposed, by the benign and debonaire substance of the Chicken.

Plura de Aphthis vide in meo Enchiridio Medico, lib. 3. cap. 21. *Et etiam in meâ Schola Physicâ*, Med. 112.

Cap. CXIV.

De Oris Fœtore.

Fœtor oris, The stinking of the mouth, is the offensive unsavorines of the breathing, proceeding and arising from a fœtid and stinking vapour passing out of the mouth.

Fœtor oris ob dentes corrosos, vel gingivas exulceratas, per extractionem dentium, & gingivarum consolidationem removeri solet. Si Anhelitus fœteat in tabidis, ut plurimùm lethale signum est.

If the breath stink by reason of corrupt humors in the stomack, *eos humores aloëticis optimè evacuantur*. Also Cloves, Nutmeg, the root of Angelica, Cinnamon, seeds of Fennel, *&c.* are to be held and kept in the mouth.

Vide plura de hoc affectu, in meo Enchiridio Medico,

dico; lib. 3. cap. 20. We proceed next to the diſeaſes and ſymptoms of the Teeth.

Cap. CXV.

De Dentium Corroſione.

Corroſio dentium, The Corroſion of the Teeth, is a diminution of their magnitude, from cauſes that eat through them, ſo that they are broken, fall forth by piece meal, the ſaid diminution or corroſion, now and then, producing Fiſtulaes.

Now the teeth are corroded or eaten in by an acride and thin humor penetrating by a plenteous and frequent defluxion even to their roots, and being there contained, it putrifies; and becoming more acrid, it doth not only draw the teeth into the contagion of its putrefaction, but alſo perforates and corrodes them; the putrefaction may be corrected, if after general medicines, you put oil of Vitriol into the hole of the eaten tooth; or elſe, if you burn the tooth it ſelf to the root with a ſmall iron Wier, being red hot; you may thruſt this hot Iron through a pipe or cane made for the ſame purpoſe, leſt it ſhould harm any ſound part by the touch thereof; and thus the putrefaction, the cauſe of the roſion, may be ſtayed.

Moreover, corruption may be carefully pre-

vented

vented by cleanſing of the teeth (with a penknife) from meats that ſtick betwixt them; and likewiſe by waſhing the mouth with Wine: Alſo here are commended the little round balls of *Trallianus, ex opii Thebaici,* ℈ i. *myrrhæ, ſtyracis calam.* ana, ʒ ß. *Piperis albi, croci, galbani,* ana, ʒ i. *cum melle ſcillitico conformati, & denti inſerti.*

Worms breeding by putrefaction in the roots of the teeth may be killed by the uſe of Cauſticks, by Garglings or Lotions made of Vinegar, wherein either Pellitory of *Spain* hath been ſteeped, or Treacle diſſolved; for the ſame purpoſe Aloes and Garlick are good to be uſed.

A Fiſtula is hardly to be cured, unleſs that the tooth be wholly pulled out by the roots: For although the corrupt and rotten filth which inſenſibly diſtills by little and little (*& qui interdum in os cum fœtore influit*) may by the uſe of Medicines ſeem to be removed, and the Fiſtula cured, yet it will ſoon break out again: But now that the tooth may be the better drawn forth, it may be well rubbed with the fat of green Frogs living in trees.

Petrus Pachequus was wont to fill hollow teeth with Turpentine, and then to burn them with a red-hot iron, which ſucceeded very happily.

Cap. CXVI.

De Dentium Mobilitate.

Dentium Mobilitas, The Mobility of the teeth, is the weak and infirm ſtanding of them, proceeding from the proper cauſes thereof; upon which ſaid vacillation or infirmneſs, the falling forth of them doth oftentimes enſue.

Looſneſs of the teeth happening through defect of Aliment (as in old people whoſe gums decay) can never be cured; *Modicè tamen aſtringentibus agendum eſt.* If the teeth grow looſe by means of the Scurvie, the diſeaſe is then the more eaſily cured.

If they become looſe by a fall or blow, they muſt not be taken forth, but reſtored and faſtned to the next that remain firm, for in time they will be confirmed in their ſockets, as *Paræus* tryed in one *Anthony de la Rue* a Tailor, who had his jaw broken with the Pummel of a Dagger, and three of his teeth looſned, and almoſt ſhaken out of their ſockets; the jaw being reſtored the teeth were alſo put in their places, and bound to the reſt with a double waxed-thread; for the reſt he commanded the Patient neither to ſpeak too earneſtly, nor to chaw hard things, but to feed on Broths, jellies, and the like; and he made aſtringent Gargariſms of Cypreſs nuts, Myrtle-Berries,

Berries, and a little Allum boyld in Oxycrate, and wished the Patient to hold it a good while in his mouth; by these means he brought it so to pass, that the Tailor within a while after could chaw as easily upon those teeth, as upon the other.

Plura de Dentium mobilitate vide in meo Enchiridio Medico, lib. 3. cap. 23. Hitherto of the diseases of the teeth; next of the Symptoms.

Cap. CXVII.

De Odontalgia, seu Dentium dolore.

Ὀδονταλγία, is a sad and grievous sence of pain in the teeth, proceeding from the solution of continuity in them by reason of humors.

The Prognostick is divers, according to the variety of causes: For that pain which comes from a hot, thin, watery, sharp, and salt humor, is more violent, but sooner at an end. *Qui vero ab humore frigido & pituitoso excitatur, mitior est, sed multo diuturnior.* There is good hope of cure if there be a kinde of *pus* or purulent matter gathered together in the ear. A Tumor also arising in the gums or jaws takes away the pain of the teeth: *Dolores dentium intentissimi aliquando ad syncopen, Interdum ad Epilepsiam ægrum deducere solent.*

Uxor

Uxor Domini Lemon, *Caſtorienſis, dolore dentium à ſeroſo humore procedente maximè turbata, habuit, remotionis cauſa, hoc ſequens medicamentum:* ℞ *Calomelanos*, gr. xv. *reſinæ jalappæ*, gr. viii. *conſervæ roſarum rubr.* ℥ i. ß. *miſce.* It purged her ſo effectually that the pain went away in the working, and returned no more: It is a moſt incomparable remedie wherewith I have helped a great number of people of the pain of the teeth, and other diſeaſes ariſing from ſerous humors. Indeed the words of *Carolus Piſo* firſt moved me to make trial of it in pains of the teeth; for he reports, that himſelf being troubled with the tooth-ach for many days, half an hour after he had taken a purging medicine, vomited up above a pint of cleer water, with ſuch ſucceſs, that for ten years after he was never troubled with it. By which experience, he always preſcribed medicines that purge water to them who were ſo troubled, and with very good ſucceſs. Moreover, He ſtriveth to prove that it comes from this cauſe, by this ſign, becauſe they who have the tooth-ach, do continually ſpet.

Domina Thompſon, *annos circiter 25. nata, vehementi dentium dolore à tenui ſed calido humore emanante laborans ſic levata fuit.* ℞ *Laudani opiat*, gr. iv. *lapidis bezoardici orientalis*, gr. i. *f. pil.* She took it in a little conſerve of red Roſes at her entrance into bed; it procured reſt, quite removed the pain, and ſo prevented a Fever,

a Fever, and other ſymptomes, which I exceedingly feared.

Samuel Formius, a moſt experienced Chirurgion of *Montpelier*, declares, that he hath freed an infinite company of people from the tooth-ach, by putting a little Cotton-Wool wet in oil of Box wood, into their hollow tooth: This oil is drawn in a Retort, with a reverberating heat; firſt, infuſing the duſt thereof in white-Wine twenty four hours, and then ſtilling all together: Firſt, there comes away an acid water, which doth good in the tooth-ach, onely by waſhing the teeth therewith; after that comes the oil, which is to be diligently preſerved.

Gabriel Hardvinus reports, that he hath ſeen the tooth-ach cured with ſalt of Aſh-wood, with which a womans Thimble, or ſome ſuch implement is filled, and applied to the artery of the temple where the Pulſation is felt; and within a ſhort time it makes a knot in the Artery, whereby the Flux is intercepted.

A certain Lady cruelly tormented with the tooth-ach, proceeding chiefly from a Scorbutick humor, was helped by the uſe of the following preſcription: ℞ *Aquæ cochleariæ*, ℥ vi. *aquæ roſarum rubr. plantaginis*, ana, ℥ iii. *mellis roſacei, mellis morum*, ana, ℥ i. *ſpirit. vitrioli*, q. ſ. *ut acidum ſit remedium.* Of this ſhe took in her mouth, which freed her from the tooth-ach, and took down the ſwelling of her gums, which were filled with black blood. A cer-

A certain Nobleman was cruelly vexed with pain of his teeth, and very much moleſted with the ſwelling of his gums, which was removed by the following Remedies: ℞ *Pil. de ſuccino Cratonis*, ʒ iii. *f. pil. num.* 18. Of theſe he took three every morning and night for three days, which purged very well. This Gargariſm was uſed: ℞ *Decocti cortic. guaiaci, decocti Hordei*, ana, ʒ iv. *ſyrupi mororum, mellis roſacei*, ana, ʒ ii. *ſpirit. vitrioli, ut acidus ſit.* In this alſo there was often in a day a piece of Spunge wet, and applied to the pained gums: by theſe medicines he was delivered from all his ſymptoms: The ſecond day he could eat meat, and the third day he was perfectly healed.

Formius tells us, that he hath happily uſed this following medicament.

℞ *Sem. plantaginis*, ʒ ii. *tormentillæ*, ʒ iii. *rad. hyoſcyami albi*, ℈ iv. *omnia exſiccata rediganter in pulverem ſubtiliſsimum, addendo opii granum unum, includantur in nodulis, qui macerentur in decocto ſequenti.* ℞ *Flor. ſambuci*, m. i. *roſarum rubr.* p. ii. *Bulliant in aceto ad uſum ſupradictum.* Theſe Nodules being ſteeped in the ſaid decoction are peeled and gently preſſed between the teeth, and within a while much moiſture flows out of their mouth, and the pain is taken away.

Simeon Jacoz, a moſt expert Phyſician, exceedingly tormented with the tooth-ach, and

a

a troubleſome Ptyaliſm, took eight grains of *Reſina benedicta*, with which being very well and gently purged, he voided in great quantity the ſuperfluous ſeroſity in ſeven ſtools, and the day following he found himſelf free from the foreſaid pains and troubleſome ſpittings: But not long after the pain of his teeth, and Ptyaliſm returned, which went away within twenty four hours, upon his taking the foreſaid Medicine, and ſo he was perfectly cured.

Permultos curavi dentium dolore laborantes uſu Apophlegmatiſmi deſcripti ſupra capite 16. de Vertigine.

A decoction of the roots of the great Nettle, with a little Nutmeg and Saffron, made, in equal parts, of Wine and Vinegar, and held warm in the mouth, doth wonderfully draw the humors forth; but, at firſt, the pain will ſeem to increaſe; but afterward it will be mitigated, and ceaſe.

A Country man troubled with the tooth-ach was perſwaded by another, to rub his tooth with a leaf or two of *Elleboraſter*; he unwittingly rubbed all the teeth on that ſide, and preſently almoſt all his teeth fell out: Therefore if any will try this medicine, let him firſt defend the other teeth with ſoft Wax.

In a cold Defluxion, the juyce of Garlick, mixed with Treacle, and dropt warm into the ear,

ear, on the ſame ſide, doth wonderfully aſſwage the pain of the teeth.

A Nettle bruiſed and laid to the jaw, doth quickly aſſwage the pain, when it is ſwell'd.

Many Topicks made of Narcoticks are in uſe; but theſe two following are the beſt:

℞ *Opii, myrrhæ, & ladani*, ana ʒ i. *Pulverizentur, & cum vino albo decoquantur in formam linimenti*, which put with Lint into the tooth.

The other is, the Emplaiſter of *Riverius*, chief Phyſician to *Henry* the great; It is thus made: ℞ *Nucum cupreſsi, roſarum rubr. ſeminis naſturtii torrefacti, Maſtiches, terræ ſigillatæ*, ana, ʒ i. ß. *Macerentur in aceto roſaceo per horas* 24. *poſtea ſiccentur, & adde opii in aqua vitæ diſſoluti*, ʒ iij. *picis navalis, colophoniæ*, ana, ʒ i. *ceræ flavæ in olei expreſsis, ſeminum hyoſcyami & papaveris albi, liquatæ*, q. ſ. *Fiat Emplaſtrum*; apply it to the Arteries, and the part affected with pain.

A certain Gentlewoman of a cholerick Complexion, being ſeven months gone with child, and recovered newly of an acute diſeaſe, was taken with ſo fierce a tooth-ach, that all remedies being tried in vain, ſhe lay many days and nights without reſt, crying out and weeping: At laſt (when as ſhe was brought almoſt to deſperation) there was given her four grains of *Laudanum*; which having taken with a little *Confectio de Hyacintho*, after a quarter of an hour

hour, ſhe fell into a quiet ſleep for ſome hours, and being awaked, and void of pain, ſhe paſſed the reſt of her childing time without any grief.

Cap. CXVIII.

De Dentium Stridore, & Stupore.

Stridor dentium, The grinding or craſhing noiſe of the teeth, proceedeth either from Worms, the Brain being affected by conſent, or from the imbecillity of the jaw-bone, Muſcles produced and cauſed by cold, *vel à vaporum multitudine, ut in paroxyſmorum principiis.*

Grinding of the teeth is wont to threaten the Apoplexie, or Epileſie, and likewiſe, in Fevers, the deliry or dotage; (in ſuch eſpecially as are not accuſtomed thereunto) in caſe this doting went not before the Fever. *Hippocrates* puts the *Stridor* or craſhing of the teeth, amongſt the ſigns of conception.

The cure of it muſt not be directed to the *Stridor* it ſelf, but to the cauſes.

Αιμοδία, *ſeu ſtupor dentium*, The aſtoniſhment of the teeth, happens for the moſt from the ſourneſs either of meats, or of the humors, or elſe of the Fumes and Vapours, which frequently befalleth thoſe that are Hypochondriacal.

It

It is cured and taken away by chewing of Wax, hot Bread, bitter Almonds, Liquorice-Roots, &c. *Rhaſes etiam dentes ſale affricari jubet. Confert & frequens oris colluțio cum vino calido vel decocto ſalviæ.*

Cap. CXIX.

De Dentium Nigredine.

Dentium Nigredo, Blackneſs of the teeth, proceedeth from filthy vapours that ſtie upwards, and are ingendred of evill nouriſhment, or from the diſtemper of the ſtomack, which corrupteth good nutriment.

Quò ad dealbationem, mundationem, preſervationemque dentium ab omni ſorditie, Spiritus ſulphuris aut vitrioli maximè ab omnibus commendatur. Montanus reports, that he learned this at *Rome*, of a Woman called Greek *Mary*: to whom when he came when he was young, and ſhe twenty years old, and after when ſhe was fifty, he found her almoſt in the ſame condition, and ſhe confeſſed that her beauty and ſtrength was preſerved by the Spirit of Vitriol, and that her teeth which were very bad in her youth, were by that made very fair and firm, and alſo her gums; and alſo that ſhe perceived her ſelf by the uſe thereof to ſeem more youthful, and

she used every day one drop or two to rub gently her teeth and gums.

In a great foulness you may use the oyles by themselves, dipping therein a little stick, and rubbing the teeth with the end thereof, and then wiping them with a clout; otherwise you must mix them with Honey of Roses, or fair water, *ne usu frequenti gingivas erodat.*

Cinis Nicotianæ ad dentes abstergendos & dealbandos est etiam mirè efficax.

It is observable, that those Women which use Mercury to make them fair, have always black and ill-coloured teeth. Next follow the Affects of the Gums.

Cap. CXX.

De Gingivarum excrescentia, & Epulide.

Excrescentia gingivarum, The Excrescence of the gums, is sometimes so great by reason of their spungy rarity, and loosness, caused by the abundant afflux of blood, that the teeth (and especially the grinders, or *Molares*) are quite covered over.

In the cure we are to use Astringents, to wit, Allum burnt, *Sal Ammoniack*, Mastick, Frankincense, all of them reduced and made into a very fine flour, in case there be no putrefaction pre-

sent; but if there be, then this that followeth is singularly useful: Take Pouder of the leaves of Celandine, Sage, crisped Mints, of each half an ounce, Allum burnt one ounce, the purest Honey four ounces: Let the Honey be throughly freed from its scum by the fire, and then when it is scummed, while it is yet hot, let the Pouders be sprinkled thereinto; and make a Liniment, for the annointing of the teeth therewithal.

Ἔπουλις is a little piece of flesh that stands out, and hangs forth of the Gums.

Vitriol often sprinkled thereon doth help very much. *Plura etiam de Epulide vide in meo Enchiridio Medico*, lib. 3. cap. 24.

CAP. CXXI.

De Parulide, seu Gingivarum inflammatione.

Παρουλὶς is an inflammation of the Gums, extending it self inwardly unto the root of the teeth, and outwardly so sticking out, that even the neer neighbouring parts are likewise distended, grow hot, and become red.

Inflammatio gingivarum nisi statim reprimatur, in Apostema abit: sometimes this evil doth turn into a long lasting ulcer; yea, now and then into a Fistula. *Hoc malum etiam sæpe in Cancrum incurabilem degenerat, ubi materia melancholica*

lancholica, ſicca, & adusta fuerit. If the inflammation of the Gums do turn into a gangrene, it is for the moſt part an incurable evill. *Quando Apoſtema eſt in Gingivarum ſuperficie citiùs rumpitur & curatur.*

The way and method of curing this Inflammation *Parulis*, is one and the ſame with that in all the other Inflammations.

Cap. CXXII.

De Gingivarum eroſione, & exulceratione.

Eroſio gingivarum, & exulceratio, Eroſion and exulceration of the gums, happeneth either from Worms, or from the corrupt humors which cauſe them, *vel ab humoribus acribus & erodentibus, à cerebro, aut ventriculo, aut liene, ad eas partes confluentibus.*

Fabricius Hildanus ſaith, That the Son of a Citizen of *Duſſeldorp* was long troubled with eroſion of the gums, and died, after the uſe of many internal Medicines and Topicks: and when he was opened there was found abundance of Worms which had eaten through his guts, and many in his ſtomack.

This water following is very much commended in the eroſion of the gums: Take of unripe Galls, Acorn cups, and Flowers of Pomgranates,

of each an ounce: Red Roſes one Pugil, Allum three drachms: Boil them in two parts of Frog-water, and one part of old red Wine, and waſh the gums often therewith.

The Spirit of Vitriol and Sulphur, as they cleanſe and whiten the teeth, ſo they take away the rottenneſs of the gums, either alone, *vel cum aqua, aut melle roſaceo permixtus, ut ſupra capite de dentium nigredine dictum eſt.*

If the Ulcer be deep and foul, you may annoint with this: *Myrrhæ Electæ, & ſaccharı candi*, ana, *partes æquales. Pulverizentur, iiſque impleatur album ovi ad duritiem coctum, & per medium ſectum*; then tie it with a thred, and hang it in a Wine-Cellar with a glaſs under it, and there will come forth a Liquor or Balſam, with which anoint often: But if by the uſe of the aforeſaid, the diſeaſe be not cured, if the tooth neer the Ulcer be rotten, you muſt pull it out, and then it will be preſently cured.

Cap. CXXIII.

De Fluxu Sanguinis ex gingivis.

Fluxus ſanguinis ex gingivis, The Flux of Blood from the gums, is, when it either critically or ſymptomatically breaks forth.

Zacutus

Zacutus Lusitanus speaks of a Goldsmith, who when he fell into a Fever by labouring at the Furnace, being of a strong constitution, lost much blood by opening a vein, and amended, so that the seventh day (having had an itching of his gums, and a pain in the lower lip) the blood gushed from the veins of his lower gums for three days in such quantity, that he lost above three pints more; and the more he bled, the more his Fever abated, and when it was gone, the blood stopped.

Dodonæus reports, that a certain Quarrier, having the small Pox, had a Flux of Blood from his gums, and being stopt, it made the Urine bloody, which being stopt, it returned again to the gums, and there continued till he recovered.

The Gums bleed Symptomatically, when the blood is sharp, and the Liver or Spleen distempered; *Sic in Scorbuto familiaris est hujusmodi sanguinis è gingivis effluxus.*

If it come from a tooth drawn, after revulsion by blood-letting, you may apply to the part a Cataplasm of Bole Armoniack, *Terra Sigillata*, *Sanguis Draconis*, and the like Astringents made up with the white of an Egg. If that do not suffice, you may lay the Patients finger upon the part, and let him hold it there till the blood congeal above the orifice of the Artery.

Zacutus Lusitanus relates a History of one who having a grievous tooth that ached, drew it violently forth, and after had a great Flux of blood, from the Artery torn, which when it could not be stopped by blood-letting, cupping, and Astringents, nor by laying on the finger, nor by burnt Vitriol, at last by his advice the place was filled with Gum Arabick, which stopt it in three hours space, for it hath power to stop, cool glutinate, and dry.

A certain strong Souldier, who after great pain violently drew forth a tooth, and bled much from the Artery under the tooth, for two days; the best Physicians use all Astringents to the part, with Revulsives, and burn the Artery with a hot Iron, but all in vain, for he bled still even unto death: *Zacutus* being called, applied the Plaister of *Galen*, made of Frankincense, Aloes, the hairs of an Hare poudered, and mixed with the white of an Egg, by which in a few hours the blood stopt, and the Patient recovered. Next follows the Affects of the jaw-bones.

CAP.

Cap. CXXIV.

De Maxillæ inferioris Immobilitate.

Maxillæ inferioris Immobilitas, The Immobility, or the unmoveableneſs of the Nether jaw-bone happeneth either by reaſon of ſome luxation (when it is put out of joynt) or from a Coalition, or growing together of the ſaid Jaw-bone with the head; or elſe by reaſon of a Diſtillation derived from the crown of the head, which floweth into the joynt thereof at the root of the ear, there following upon the ſame a pain, and likewiſe a hard and conſpicuous ſwelling: And hitherto appertaineth ſcorbutical rigidneſs and ſtiffneſs of the Jawbones.

Curatio pendet à cauſſarum remotione, à quibus hoc vitium provenit. Vide etiam ſuprà, capite 109. *De oris Apertione & Hiatu.*

Cap. CXXV.

De Maxillæ inferioris Luxatione.

Maxillæ inferioris Luxatio, The Luxation (or diſ-joynting) of the jawbone is, the rare but dangerous depulſion, and forcing of the ſame (either in the one onely part, and then

the mouth is writhed, the Dog-teeth ſtanding directly under the *inciſorii* or cutters; or elſe in both parts thereof, and then the ranks or rows of the teeth anſwer, and fall in one with the other, and the lower jaw-bone can by no means be joyned cloſe with the upper, (but this ſtandeth out further then that) unto the foremoſt parts: from whence proceedeth pain, an Inflammation, an acute Fever, and griping pains of the Stomack.

As to the Prognoſtick; If the luxated jaw-bone be not reſtored to its place, it then threatneth danger of death about the tenth day, with a continual Fever accompanying it, as alſo an irreſiſtible neceſſity of ſleeping: And therefore the Cure is to be taken in hand with all poſſible ſpeed, leſt alſo that the affected Muſcles (which draw upward the jaw-bone, and alſo the Nerves inſerted into the ſaid Muſcles) ſhould likewiſe draw the brain into a conſent and agreement with them. Yet the luxation of one ſide of the jaw-bone is not ſo dangerous in its reſtitution, as that which happeneth on both: Practitioners affirm, that the jaw, twelve days after it is ſet, is free from the danger of relapſe.

Quo ad curationem vide Paræum, *lib.* 16. *cap.* 8, 9, 10. *Et etiam* Hippocratem, 2. *de articulis. Et* Galenum *in eundem locum commentatem*,

tem. Next follow the Affects of the *Columella*, or *Uvula*.

Cap. CXXVI.

De Uvulæ, seu Columellæ Relaxatione.

Uvulæ, seu Columellæ Relaxatio, The Relaxation of the *Uvula*, or *Columella*, is the preternatural swelling, or extension thereof, (without any inflammation, redness, or pain) arising for the most part from a Phlegmatick or watery humor, transmitted from the Brain to that part, and there extending it oft-times into an extraordinary length, even the upper part of the *Oesophagus*, or Wezand; whence follows a nauseousness and difficulty of swallowing, with a troublesome Titillation or tickling.

This disease in the beginning is easily helped; but if it continue long it will hardly be cured, by any other means than Chirurgerie.

That which is here of singular benefit is, a new laid Egg, boiled unto a hardness, cut through the midst, and for some hours applied to the crown of the head: *Pulvis ex aluminis usti*, ʒ ii. *rosarum rubr. balaust. corticis granat.* ana, dr. ſ. *rad. bistortæ, tormentillæ, gallarum immaturarum, ireos Florent.* ana, *dr. ſ.*

Com-

Compositus, & post adstringentis gargarismi usum insufflatus.

As touching manual operation or section, which is the last remedy; We have an example of the good success thereof in *Amatus Lusitanus, Obs. 65. Cent. 3.* who had his *Uvula* hung down like a thong, long, and without blood in it; which when Medicines could not cure, he cut off, and after touching the part with a little Spirit of Vitriol, he cured the Patient. And so you see that if the *Uvula* be long and white, or, as *Hippocrates* saith, small at the top, it may then be safely cut off: But take heed you cut cut off too much, for then the voice and breathing will be hurt. *Plura de Columella relaxata vide in meo Enchiridio Med.* lib. 3. cap. 26.

Cap. CXXVII.

De Columellæ Inflammatione.

Columellæ Inflammatio, The Inflammation of the *Columella*, (or Pin, as some call it) is the rising, or swelling of the same, from a cholerick blood fallen down into it, with a redness, burning heat, pain, danger of suffocation, and sometimes also with a Fever.

Galen saith, That an *Uvula* inflamed is not

to

to be cut off, or ſcarified; but after the Inflammation is gone, and the ſuperiour part leſſened. So ſaith *Hippocrates*, when the *Vvula* hangs down, and the lower part of it is greater then the higher, and round, then it is ſafe to operate after the adminiſtring of a Clyſter. But if it be red and ſwoln it cannot be cut, ſcarified, or burnt without danger, for a greater Inflammation will follow, as alſo a Flux of blood; therefore you muſt endeavour, as he ſaith, to extenuate theſe accidents by other means at that time.

Paulus Ægineta will not have us to touch the *Uvula* with an Iron to cut it, when it is livid or blackiſh, that is, when it hath malignity in it, and inclineth to be a Cancer.

Plura de hac ægritudine vide in meo Enchiridio Medico, lib. 3. cap. 25. It is cured after the ſame manner as are other Inflammations. Next follow the Affects of the Tonſils, or Almonds.

CAP.

Cap. CXXVIII.

De Tonſillarum, ſeu Amygdalarum Inflammatione.

Tonſillarum, ſeu Amygdalarum Inflammatio, The Inflammation of the Tonſils, or Almonds, is a riſing or ſwelling up of them, produced by the afflux of humors.

Tonſillarum Inflammatio morbus acutus eſt, & ſæpe ſuffocationis periculum minatur. Tonſillæ in febribus denigratæ & arefactæ mortem imminere portendunt. Tonſillarum inflammatio, & tumor, vel reſolvitur, vel ſuppuratur, vel induratur; & ſi in Scirrhum degenerat rarò aut nunquam ſanatur.

Curatur ad modum aliarum Inflammationum. Vide plura de hoc affectu, in meo Enchiridio Medico, lib. 3. *cap.* 28.

A certain Gentlewoman was taken with ſo great an Inflammation of the Almonds, and her tongue was ſo infected with many ſmall Ulcers ariſing from a copious defluxion of a very ſharp ſerous matter, that ſhe could not ſpeak, or ſip a little broth, without much difficulty. The Malady continuing after ſhe had been four times let blood, there was given her ſix grains of *Reſina jalappæ* in a ſoft Egg, whereby ſhe was gently and largely purged, and

and the day after, she began to eat and speak freely.

Cap. CXXIX.

De Malignis Tonsillarum Ulceribus.

Maligna tonsillarum Ulcera, The Malignant Ulcers of the Tonsils proceed either from some Salt Distillation eating through those parts, or from a Pestilential air, or else from some vaporous exhalation which happeneth in the Venereal or Neapolitan disease.

Amongst the Ulcers of the Tonsils some are familiar and mild, *quæ sunt exigua, munda, non altè descendentia, nec inflammata, nec dolorem excitantia.* Others are malignant and pestilential, being broad, hollow, nastie and filthie, by reason of some congealed humor, that is either white, or black, or livid: and if those congealed impurities descend deeper, then they produce an *Eschar* or crustiness; *quod si in pectus per trachæam penetrant*, they then strangle the party the very self-same day. *Tonsillarum Ulcera sine febre securiora sunt.*

The Cure may be fetcht from above, either

ther out of the 122 Chapter, *De Gingivarum erosione & exulceratione*; or else out of the 113th *De Oris Ulceribus & Aphthis.*

Μόνῳ σοφῷ Θεῷ, σωτῆρι ἡμῶν, δόξα καὶ μεγαλωσύνη, κράτος, καὶ ἐξουσία, καὶ νῦν καὶ εἰς πάντας τοὺς αἰῶνας.

FINIS.